State Library

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.……………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1855.……………NO. 44.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,……………$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,……………3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
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Do	do	12	do……do……do	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—

Address
D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 5th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.

Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.

I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9 23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

General Notices.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the "Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.

I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.

All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & McKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.

J. J. KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.

ORDERED, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address
D. B. JOHNSON,
April 6.—31-4m Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick Co., May 18, 1855.

BENJAMIN LUDLUM vs. M. HOLDEN. } Attachment levied on land and personal property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, that the defendant in the above action is not now an inhabitant of this State—the said defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before me within thirty days from the day hereof, then and there to plead answer or replevy; otherwise judgment will be granted according to law.
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, J. P.

TO FARMERS AND PRODUCERS OF TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE subscriber would respectfully offer his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar as a Broker in that line; the Chamber of Commerce having decided that the maker of those articles must either sell them himself, or employ an agent to sell for him, the purchaser paying the brokerage, say one per cent. per barrel. Having a knowledge of business generally, and being personally acquainted with most of the Farmers and makers of those articles, he flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage in this line. I will also attend to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Lumber, Timber, or any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to my care. I can be found at my place of business, on north side of Market street, 3d door from the corner of Market Dock. My reference is the public generally, in town and country. A. B. McCALEB.
June 8th.—40.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, July 31st, 1855, the subscriber will be at the late residence of James M. Flinn, deceased, in the county of New Hanover, for the purpose of collecting the notes given at the sale of the personal estate of said deceased, and attending to other business connected with the estate, where those indebted to said estate, whether by note or account, are requested to attend and make immediate payment of the same, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
June 15.—41-ts.] JAMES H. MEREDITH, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale TWO THOUSAND ACRES of as good TURPENTINE LAND as there is in the State, within three to four miles of the Cape Fear River, and one and a half miles of the Cape Fear Academy. There is on the place a farm sufficient for a common family, a very good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Also a Grist and Saw Mill on a small stream will be sold if desired; and two teams of fine young mules in connection with the above. Terms accommodating. Apply to the subscriber at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C. JOHN S. WILLIS.
June 22, 1855.—[42-3m

NOTICE.

CHARLES STROUSE having made an assignment to the undersigned of all his notes and accounts, those indebted are hereby notified not to pay the same to him, as we are alone authorized to settle the business, and have placed them in the hands of Mr. W. D. Mohn for collection.
June 22.—42-4t. H. FLEISHMAN & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.

WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes. Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.

WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.

Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.

I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Bareges, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambrics and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

MONEY WANTED.

THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July, 1855.

The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board	$50
Primary Department	$8 to 12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

It is desirable that all persons, who intend to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed.

For further particulars address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington,
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
June 15, 1855.—41-8t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks

Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:

Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.

A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.

For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WILSON INSTITUTE.

MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.

TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" " with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:

The same as in the Male.

EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.

The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.

Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Dorcas Long, Reuben Long and others vs. Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Partition.

Mary Long vs. Dorcas Long, Reuben Long and Amos Rhodes. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Rhodes, the defendant in the foregoing cases, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said Amos Rhodes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the town of Whiteville, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and a decree be rendered pro con fesso as to him.

Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
June 29, 1855. ($6 75) 43-6t.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS. He has altered his name twice since he left; sometimes he calls himself JOE SMITH, and others JAMES MORRIS.—Said boy was purchased by me from Thos. H. Williams, on 1st December last. He had on when he left a brown cloth coat with velvet collar; is of brown complexion; about 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs.; speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus Co., N. C. H. BONHAM.
June 19, 1855—244-5t—42-2t

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

IN EXECUTION of the trusts declared in a certain deed made by James M. Stevenson and Thomas C. Hooper, dated the 1st inst., by which the partnership property and effects of Stevenson & Hooper are conveyed to the undersigned, I will on Friday the 29th day of this month, offer for sale by public auction, the tract of land—containing 50 acres—lying on East side of the Cape Fear river, about four miles below Wilmington, and adjoining on the South the tract known as Mount Tyrza, and the same on which is situate the STEAM SAW MILL in use by said Stevenson & Hooper.

The STEAM SAW MILL is furnished with an Engine rated at 45 *horse power*, having a 14-inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, making 70 revolutions to the minute, and running two of Page's first class Mills, with 50 feet carriages to each, and having *three* saws, two of which are 52 inches in diameter, and one 48 inches. It has two cylinder boilers, each 40 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.

The MILL HOUSE is two stories high, with engine and countershaft below; is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a tin roof and smoke stack 24 inches in diameter by 45 feet in length. There are also on the tract of land, *two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop*, and other necessary out-buildings, with a substantial and commodious wharf, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber, and has 10 feet of water at low tide

The SAW MILL is now in good running order, and this, with all the other improvements on the land, are comparatively new, having been constructed during the past two years.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, my negro man GEORGE—about 40 years old, somewhat gray headed; with a stiff finger on one of his hands, which one is not recollected. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or lodged in any Jail so I can get him; and $25 for sufficient proof to convict any person of harboring said negro.
N. MURRAY.
Duplin county, N. C., June 29, 1855.—[43-3t*

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 346 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
Agent for the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, &c.

ALL business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and the very best market prices obtained.

☞ Office near the Railroad.
May 25, 1855. 38-3m.

The "American Organ."

This Washington paper was established to operate on the Virginia election, by representing the Know-Nothing organization as national and conservative on the slavery question. In spite of its impudent attempt to hold up Wilson as a conservative politician, the "American Organ" was regarded by its friends in Virginia as friendly to the rights of the South? What will they now say after the proposition made by its editor in the Philadelphia Council, viz: virtually to recognize the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, as a compromise. The fact is thus stated in the Philadelphia correspondence of the N. Y. Times:

"A proposition was made by Mr. Ellis of the District of Columbia, during the evening, in effect suggesting that the Order, on the question of the admission of new States, declare in favor of the admission to the Union of no State with slavery North of 36° 30', and in favor of the admission of States South of that line either with or without slavery, as the inhabitants may choose.

"This proposition had previously been stated to many of the delegates and a number of them, from both North and South, viewed it as *the* proposition on which they could all agree, and with it settle the matter so far as the Order was interested. But when it was brought forward in Council, there was opposition where none had been anticipated. Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina were satisfied. So was New York, or nearly so, although it was an important modification of the platform reported on Monday; which platform was drawn by New York men, inside and outside of the Council.

"Southern extremists, however, refused to give it their support, and they were soon followed by Northern delegates, who declared that if that proposition would not do, nothing but a repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and entire restoration of the Missouri Compromise would meet their approval. Some insisted upon a declaration in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave law, as the only means of securing success to the Order at the North. So the proposition from which so much had been expected, failed entirely."

The President of the United States left Washington on the 27th inst, on a short journey, rendered necessary by the state of the health of Mrs. Pierce, which, we regret to say, is quite delicate.

From the Presbyterian Critic.

The American Party.

There is no demand whatever for a great national movement against the Catholic Church. The recent excitement in the country has been, in the main, the result of a corrupt movement of unprincipled politicians, to excite the Protestant feeling of the people and to ride into power upon the tide. They have run foul of the great maxim, which they have so conspicuously set forward among their principles, as if for the purpose of exposing the profligacy of the whole movement, by violating in practice what they praise in theory. It is absurd to deny, that making the mere religious sentiments of a man the reason for refusing to vote for him, is a violation of the great principle of religious liberty. It is allowing a principle of discriminating the political aspect of a vote to be sound and just; which would be wicked and unprincipled, if embodied in a law. If our neighbors make their dislike to our Presbyterian sentiments the ground of their refusing to vote for us, it is perfectly useless to disguise that we are under political responsibility for religious opinions—that, *quoad hoc*, we are suffering for them. The objectionable feature in this view of the case is, making religious opinion unattended by any viciousness of action growing out of it, a ground for an universal discrimination in political affairs, affecting permanently large masses of citizens. This is our first and great objection to the American or Know Nothing party; it is violating the very principle of religious liberty, which it professes to conserve; and has adopted a construction of that principle which strips it of all practical force, leaving it a dead letter in the statue book, and abandoning its control over the political action of the people.

We object again to a political movement against the Catholic Church, because there is no necessity for it, provided the people of this country will properly employ the legitimate agencies of opposition which are in their power. The simple and sufficient condition of the preservation of the Republic from the arts of Romanism, is the full and efficient support of the Protestant Church—the complete and animated maintenance of the domestic missionary enterprises of the various Protestant denominations.—This is the great conservative element of our political system—to sustain and vivify it with the vigorous energy which it ought to possess—and it need not be feared that any of the great social or political interests that are conditioned upon it will ever come to harm. It is the only—not less than the only legitimate power, which can be effectively employed to restrain Popery and maintain the institutions of our Government. All persecution, no matter how disguised in form or limited in extent, will inure to the benefit of the body enduring it. The policy, then, of restraining Popery by political disabilities inflicted upon the individual Catholic, is suicidal in the extreme. It will concentrate and intensify the attachment of its members, and render them more and more unapproachable by Protestant instruction. It will create sympathy, and thus open wide the door to proselytism, and it will put the Church in an attitude far more attractive as the victim of an unjustifiable crusade than it is at all entitled to assume from its intrinsic charms. How long is the world to be learning the lesson and never coming to the knowledge of the truth, that all means but reason and love to affect the opinions of men, only result in strengthening attachment to their original convictions? The principle of this opposition to Popery is vicious, and the more completely it is carried into effect, the more disastrous will be the result. The more complete the political victory over Popery, the more it will be benefitted. The only effective—as it is the only lawful, general and permanent agency of opposition to the Popish Church—is the true Protestant Church of Christ under its various forms. We have no right to complain of the inefficiency of a means until we have employed it fully and tested all its capacities. Let the people of the United States double their support of the great domestic missionary work, and they may safely abandon all political agitations against the Catholic Church.

We object again to the American party, that it is condensing the Catholic and Foreign element in our population into a political body, distinct from the mass of our citizens, armed with all their power to do mischief, and animated by all that hostility which is natural to men suffering under an ostracism of their religion and birth, provoked by an attempt to diminish their full equality with other citizens. Now what does Know-Nothingism propose to do for the remedy of this evil which it has created? It only proposes to render the Catholic and Foreign citizens ineligible to office. It leaves them the power to vote, and the right of unlimited emigration in the future—the two great means of mischief, if they are pleased to use them. There can be no remedy for the Pope's control over the Catholic vote, except in taking away the elective franchise altogether. Now it is, to say the least of it, the most manly and honest policy, to prohibit the entry of a Catholic and a Foreigner altogether, into the country, and to the rights of citizenship, rather than invite them to come and then begin to annoy them by a whole series of political disabilities, which are assumed to be essential to a defence against them. Indeed, the inference of the Know-Nothing creed, on both the issues it has raised, is a logical and practical blunder from its own premises. It assumes in the strongest sense of an existing fact, not as a logical inference from the Catholic creed, the absolute incompatibility of the Catholic Church and the free institutions of this country. This is its premise; its inference is, to render the individual Catholic ineligible to office; the true inference from the premise as they construe it is, that the Catholic Church ought not to be tolerated at all. On the other issue, the premise is, that the foreign element in our population is dangerous to the government; the inference is, the reduction of a part of the rights of citizenship—the ineligibility to office, in the foreigners already here, and an extension of the term of naturalization. The true inference is, the prohibition of all emigration for the future, and the avoidance of everything that would exasperate the foreign element already in the midst of us; the careful observance of everything which would tend to strengthen their attachment to the institutions of the country. These are the results which logically issue from the premises of the Know-Nothing creed, and which they are logically required to assume.

But they dare not do it; the measure they propose to adopt—the exclusion from office—is ridiculously incomplete as a practical expedient; it is a most impotent and lame conclusion, as a logical inference.—It is absolutely necessary, either to cease this political crusade against large masses of our people, or to make it effectual to accomplish, not only the ends it holds in view but to prevent the incident evils the effort to reform has created in its progress. Nothing short of a far more effective diminution of the common rights of citizenship than has yet dared to assume the shape of a public proposition, will meet the ends which the American party are seeking to accomplish. It is absurd to admit large classes of men to all the common rights of citizenship, except one, and that by no means the most important one. If there is a reason why they should be deprived of one, they should be deprived of all. If it is right to allow them to vote, it is right to allow them to be voted for; the one right is almost, if not altogether, the correlative of the other. Any argument which would prove a man disqualified for office, would prove him disqualified to vote. There may be special reasons why particular offices, involving the representation of the national character, as well as the national policy, should be exclusively occupied by native-born citizens; but this is very different in nature, and proceeds upon a wholly different principle of political wisdom, from the universal declaration of ineligibility to all office, among large masses of citizens. That eligibility attaches as an incident, or inheres among the mass of the common rights of citizenship; and it is absurd to admit the citizenship in general, and deny this single capacity which it involves. This principle of action involves the explanation of the difficulty raised by the writer in the Critic for May, in relation to the eligibility of the Chinese or a Mohammedan. This question will be settled by the settlement of a previous question, and that is, wether large masses of such persons, Pagans and Polygamists, are to be admitted at all to the permament and general participation in the rights of citizenship in a Christian country.

It is on this question, the great Mormon issue, now ripening for trial, will be determined in a few years. Conceding this issue as determined in the affirmative, all minor questions, such as eligibility to office, and propriety of voting such persons into office are settled; it is absurd to question the ordinary propriety of allowing by vote what is allowable by law. The whole question, as a general proposition, is determined by the permanent admission of large masses of persons in view to the common rights of citizenship. It is one thing to allow specific privileges to invividual foreigners residing on our soil, for specific purposes; but it is altogether another, to disfranchise in part, and by a principle designed to be permanent, immense masses of men already permanently a part of the population, and so recognized. We insist, therefore, that the whole movement must retrace its progress, or go forward; it is unwise in the extreme to leave all their power for mischief in their hands, resulting in part from their simple existence in the country as a part of its population, and in part from the privileges which are still to be left them—and then exasperate them to use it, by attempting to reduce their full political equality with citizens of other birth and religious opinions.

We object, in the last place, and with deep severity of conviction, to the principles of organization adopted by the American or Know-Nothing party, and to some of the particular features which they have embodied in their order. If ever any principle was at war with the very foundation of the American Republic, it is the principle of a secret, oath-bound organization of political parties. It is unnecessary, dangerous, hostile to the fundamental maxims of republican liberty, and, in its existing aspect, demoralizing in a high degree. It strikes a blow at that great fundamental maxim of the government—the intelligence of the people—an essential element of republican liberty. What matters it, how much intelligence the people may have if political men will conceal from them the elements upon which to employ that intelligence, in the foundation of an opinion and the adoption of a policy. The duties of a man are correlative. If it is the duty of the people to require knowledge of any party claiming their suffrages, before they endorse them, it is the duty of that party to give it. No party has the right to retire into the dark, bind itself to secrecy under oath, unfold what they please and conceal what they please from the people; nor have the people the shadow of a moral right to give their sanction to that, of the propriety of which they are not informed.

Moreover, this principle of organization will prove utterly subversive of the Constitution of the United States, by placing the legislation of Congress in the hands of an irresponsible association of its members; in a body totally unknown to the Constitution, distinct from Congress itself, existing within but independent of, and independent of all responsibility to, any public or recognized law. The Congressional Council, itself at war with the Constitution, will be under the control of the National Council; and the result will be, that the Congress of the United States will become, under the full success of Know-Nothing principles, a mere registry of decrees to a body in the heart of the country, unknown to the Constitution—existing, no one can tell where—aiming at, no one can tell what. It is a principle of organization which, by demanding the unlimited submission of the minority to the majority, annihilates the balance-power of a Parliamentary opposition, and all the advantages that belong to it. It extinguishes the personal independence of the voter, destroys the jurisdiction of conscience over the political conduct, and makes it a condition to the preservation of his integrity, if a voter should happen to scruple a measure or a man proposed by the Order, that he absolutely abandon the party altogether.

Lastly: If this principle of secrecy and obligation under oath is legitimate for one party, it is legitimate for all; every party may adopt it; the "Sag Nichts" clubs of the foreigners of the West are wholly justified; and the whole political destinies of the country may be controlled by secret, oath-bound organizations—a hybrid mixture of Masonry and a political caucus, with all good in either spoiled by the conjunction. Can any man in this nation contemplate such a prospect—the legitimate result of the principle of organization adopted by the Know-Nothing party—without emotions of alarm amounting to terror? It is a principle, legitimate in a condition of society where the lives of men are dependent upon the fidelity of their political associates; it is utterly abominable in any other. Yet the accomplished writer in the Critic, for May, would place such a principle, in point of political morality, on the same footing with the vote by ballot!

We have only to add, that if the Nationality, the Federal Union and the Protestant Civilization of this country, are dependent upon the conservatism of this new political combination, its past acts indicate most fearfully that gloomy times are ahead.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—A letter from Melbourne of Feb. 17, says that trade is improving, and that failures are few, compared with what they had been some time previously. The shipments of gold from the first of January to the 10th of February had been £924,620, or at the rate of £8 000,000 per annum. First quality flour sold at $42 to $44 per ton. The letter says:

The diggers are now turning their attention to the use of machinery. Hand quarts crushing machines are being made by the engineers of Melbourne, and they have as much work as they can do. Machines are also being tried, worked by oxen. I am sorry to say, however, that the quartz crushing machine, worked by steam, which was purchased of the Quartz-crushing Company, and was being worked by private enterprise has just burst its boiler. Enough has been done, however, to show that quartz-crushing may be conducted with profit—not, perhaps, by London mining companies, but by local associations, where the partners themselves superintend. The diggers, too, begin to perceive the advantage of working for steady wages instead of embarking in a lottery, which of late has (fortunately, I think) offered no enormous prizes, no "monster nuggets," and no "jewellers' shops." Altogether, gold digging is assuming the character of a regular and steady branch of industry, and the "diggings" that of permanent settlement and organized communities. The general opinion seems to be that the production of gold will continue steady at the rate of about £2,000,000 per quarter, with a tendency to increase rather than to decline.

SPECULATIONS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—Governor Reeder, Judges Johnson and Elmore, of the supreme court, and Mr. Isaacs, the U. S. District Attorney, of Kansas, having been charged with speculating in lands in that territory, in violation of the act of Congress, have been officially informed that the President feels embarrassed to see how, consistently with his convictions of duty, he can allow their present official relation to the Territory to continue unless the impressions which now rest upon his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Governor Reeder, who was officially informed of the charge against him a few hours previous to setting out on his return, promises to reply immediately after reaching the territory.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—The question of slavery has been troubling the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in session last week at New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the first time in the history of that church Rev. Thornton Butler appeared from the Classis of North Carolina, stating that it had seceded from the German Reformed Church, and wished to connect itself with the R. D. Synod. The committee on correspondence recommend its admission. It was discovered that three out of eight pastors in the Classis were slave owners, and this provoked a warm discussion. Finally the Synod was relieved from its embarrassing situation by the withdrawal of the application.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:
Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

Mr. Winslow's Appointments.

Warren Winslow, the Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address the people at

Alexander Bradley's, Harnett co.,............ July 7
Whiteville, Columbus co.,............ " 9

The Fourth.

Wednesday, as every body knows, and some few no doubt feel, was the 79th Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

It was celebrated here with about the usual spirit; although total abstinence was not the rule, we are happy to say that we noticed fewer cases of actual intoxication than on any similar occasion among a population of the same number.

The public celebration was pretty much in the order and after the manner put down in the programme published in the papers of the town. The military portion of the procession looked remarkably well, but, as usual, the civic portion was extremely small.

The Theatre was crowded with — shall we say what every body says in the newspaper line—" the beauty and fashion" of Wilmington! We will swear to the "beauty;" the "fashion" must take care of itself. The stage was occupied by the Military Companies, and looked more brilliant than it had done for a long time.

James A. Wright, esq., read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and John D. Taylor, esq., the National Declaration; both these gentlemen discharged the duty entrusted to them in a creditable manner;— that is to say,— they read clearly — distinctly and with proper emphasis. The sin that does most easily beset readers is the desire to *speak* such things rather—than to *read* them. From this our young friends were mainly exempt. Generally speaking, they applied the proper emphasis without breaking out into declamation, which a reader should never do.

Mr. Cutlar's oration was essentially an oration for the occasion, an occasion upon which we look more for the flowers of oratory than for metaphysical disquisitions, no matter how acute, or historical research no matter how laborious;—an occasion upon which thankfulness and glorification take the place of the querulous complaints to which we are all too prone, and which are aggravated by the present cry of "hard times." It was simply a graceful tribute to the heroes and statesmen who achieved our independence, and founded our institutions, combined with a well spoken eulogy upon these institutions, and a fervent wish for their perpetuity. It was really a creditable effort in every way.

The whole passed off very pleasantly and satisfactorily.

We regret to learn that Mr. D. VonGlahn, a German, accidentally fell into the River, from the flat opposite Market Dock, last evening, while the fireworks were being displayed. He was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. Mr. VonGlahn was a very clever man and a worthy citizen. This melancholy occurrence is the only accident of any consequence which we have yet heard of.

The Fourth at Stricklands.

The 4th was celebrated with great spirit at Stricklandsville, Duplin county. We learn that the gathering was the largest which has ever been seen at the place, numbering some four or five hundred.

The ceremonies opened and closed with prayer by Rev. —— Nicholson;—the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Mr. Carroll, and the National Declaration by Dr. Faison.

The Oration by Wm. J. Houston, Esqr., occupied about an hour in the delivery, and was listened to with breathless attention by an admiring audience. It was a beautiful and an able effort, every way worthy of the talented and eloquent speaker.

There was a ball and party in the evening, "and all went merry as a marriage bell."

POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON,
July 5th, 1855.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—The contract having expired on the route from Spring Garden, on the line of the W. & W. R. R. to Long Creek, the mail for Long Creek, Harrell's Store, Moore's Creek, Beatty's Bridge, Black River Chapel, and all offices on said route, will have to be retained at this office for deliverance, &c. Please give notice of the discontinuance, &c.

Respectfully,
DANIEL DICKSON, P. M.

The above announcement is a matter of sincere regret, since the stoppage of the mail on the line alluded to, even for a short space of time, must produce serious inconvenience and positive loss. It seems that Mr. Henry, the former contractor, is the only bidder, and that his demand is so far in advance of the former compensation, that the Postmaster General will not accede to it. How long this state of things is to continue is more than we can tell, but as long as it does a large and thickly settled section of country will be totally deprived of mail facilities, to the serious interruption of every sort of business, and more especially to the loss of the proprietors of newspapers, whose publications cannot reach their subscribers. We understand that a memorial has been sent to the Department, exhibiting facts which will, more than probably, lead to an arrangement of the matter and the restoration of the mail on that route.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—We are in receipt of the most cheering advices from our sister county of Duplin. We have talked with gentlemen who are fully posted up, if any men are, and they all, without exception, assure us that the Democrats will carry the county with a tornado, if we can only get out a full vote.—Mr. Reid cannot get much, if anything, over the old Whig strength. We received a letter last Saturday morning, which says that 300 will be his *maximum* vote in the county. His *minimum* will be anything under that. Exertion is all that is wanted to make our triumph throughout the District complete, and overwhelming. Will not the Democrats make this exertion—throw aside their little personal squabbles and show the arrogance and emptiness of the assertion that they are in ruins.

☞ Considerable fuss is made over the accession of Mr. A. A. McKethan and Major Leonard, of Fayetteville, to the ranks of the K. N's, as shown by their participation in a Know-Nothing pow wow there on Wednesday last. The impression is sought to be made that these gentlemen have always been consistent and leading Democrats, etc. Now, it appears that these *consistent* Democrats, and now strong K. N's, did at the last August election not only vote for a Whig in preference to a Democrat, but also for a foreigner in preference to a native. These model Democrats and Know-Nothings voted last election for James Banks, Esq., a *Whig* and a *foreigner*. This is double-jointed consistency with a vengeance—nine-tenths of the Know-Nothings of Fayetteville, did the same thing not a year ago.

☞ Coroner Hartsfield held an inquest on the 4th, over the dead body of a white man, found in the woods near the track of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about 8 miles from town. It appeared to the satisfaction of the jury, that he was a man by the name of Spencer, who has a family consisting of a wife and two or three children in the suburbs of the town, and that he must have been dead several days, as the body was considerably decayed and disfigured by animals and buzzards.

Opposition to Col. Ruffin.

We understand that Thomas J. Latham, Esq., of Beaufort County, has been nominated as the Know Nothing Candidate in the Second District, in opposition to Col. Ruffin.

Mr. Latham, personally is a very good sort of man, but, politically belongs to the order of sore-heads.—With a view of forestalling the action of the incoming administration, the former whig post master at Washington, N. C, knowing that he would be turned out by the Democrats, resigned his office into the hands of the whig administration, and got Mr. Latham then a Democrat, appointed in his place, the object being either to compel the incoming administration to retain a whig appointee or submit to the unpleasant alternative of turning out those who had passed as its own friends. We were sorry that Mr. Latham had lent himself to any such arrangement, but felt it our duty to urge his removal, which we considered due to the self respect of the post-master General. Mr. Latham was removed, and has since been sore—very sore indeed, although his own folly was only to blame. He would not trust his own party, but must make a bargain with the opposite, thinking it to be very smart, as perhaps it was—a lit- to smart in fact.

Mr. Latham will do little or nothing against Col. Ruffin. What he does do will be to his own injury, for which we are sorry, for upon the whole, though sore-headed and wrong-headed—though the motives of his political inconsistencies and foolishnesses are patent—though by no means the equal in ability of Col. Ruffin, still he has after all, good qualities as a man, and therefore we the more regret the perversion of these qualities under the influence of disappointment or bad advise, or both.

"Short Settlements make long Friends,"

Is one of those old sayings the correctness of which even "young America" cannot dispute. We notice from our advertising columns that our merchants and others are calling upon their customers for a settlement of their accounts, and some announce the adoption by them of a rule that no bills will be allowed to run longer than thirty days, or some other short time. Perhaps it would be better if some such rule were universal and imperative. Most of us would find ourselves better off at the end of the year.

Now, while everybody else is having something to say, we feel like taking advantage of the license of the occasion, and saying something too. We are no exception to the common rule. We want money—we want it badly. We would remind our friends and atrons that our terms for advertising or subscription are for advance payments, in all cases, and that job work is payable on delivery. To meet the heavy expenses incurred in carrying on a publication like the Journal, it is essential to our own safety and interests that our terms should be strictly complied with. All yearly advertisements are understood, and will be expected to be payable in advance.

We will always take great pleasure in waiting on our friends, and giving them receipts for their bills. Our books are always ready for settlement.

☞ The Wilmington Herald seems anxious to know why the Journal refers to the platform promulgated by a portion of the Philadelphia K. N. Council as the "minority platform." It asks whether this is ignorance on the part of the Journal? or does it wish to deceive?

To these courteous enquiries of the Herald we most unhesitatingly reply that we know precisely what we have stated, and that all we have stated is correct as far as anything based upon Know-Nothing authority can be. We repeat, that the "platform," so called, was, is, and will continue to be the minority platform. We repeat, that the States voting *for* the platform were entitled to four electoral votes less than those voting against it. We repeat, that the votes cast against the platform, represented the majority of the Know-Nothing strength in the United States, as set forth by the New York Herald, one of the distinguished foreign organs of "Sam." It was, therefore, the minority platform, and properly referred to as such by us. If the *Herald* had paid the slightest attention to public matters, it must have seen the table of the votes upon the majority report, the minority report, as well as Rayner's substitute; all of which appeared in the National Intelligencer, which used to be the Whig Bible. It must have seen that the so-called platform would have been defeated had the vote been cast by States according to the electoral vote, and that the platform, although passing by a nominal majority, yet received the votes of a *minority* of the constituencies, and of delegates representing a minority of the K. N. strength.

The *Herald* farther continues, "We are therefore constrained to believe that the *Journal* wilfully endeavors to deceive its readers and the public in this matter." Not so fast, Mr. *Herald*—not so fast—the boot is on the other leg—the facts prove that it is the *Herald* and not the *Journal* that has subjected itself to this imputation, while it has unjustly accused its neighbor, and added hypocrisy to its other "peccadillos."

Our Bar.

We learn that the Bremen Barque Johanna Wilhelmina went to sea over the Western Bar, (crossing the "Rip" inside without touching,) on Friday evening last, drawing 14 feet 10 inches, the heaviest draught that has gone over our bar for 20 years.

This, besides being a matter of congratulation in itself, is still more so as going to establish the practicability and successful operation of the works now in progress for restoring our port to its ancient position. It gives confidence in the ultimate and complete success of the plan of improvement adopted and recommended by the commission appointed to examine into the matter, and confirms all the anticipations of Professor Bache, to whose intelligent researches the public throughout the United States, as well as the people of Wilmington, are deeply indebted. If there be anything in our editorial or personal relations with the affairs of the town of Wilmington to which we turn with pleasure, it is our humble exertions in connection with this matter, one which we regard as being of the most vital importance to the ultimate advancement of our town, and her ability to take advantage of the tide of trade, which must soon flow into her after the temporary embarrassments under which she now labors shall have passed away

☞ The New Schooner "Ida," arrived here on Friday evening last, from Philadelphia, bringing 20 passengers. The Ida, 258 tons register—is owned by Heron & Martin, Capt. Corson, and others of Philadelphia, and Geo. Harriss, Esqr., of this place, to whom she is consigned. She was built at Wilmington, Delaware, and is a strongly constructed and fine vessel of her class. She is intended to run as a packet between this port and Philadelphia. Capt. Corson, her commander, is a clever fellow, and a thorough seaman.

The Ida reports off Hatteras some 25 sail of vessels, which will be here the first favorable wind.—Also, 4 vessels off our bar bound to Charleston and Savannah.

☞ Received from Mr. Whitaker, Harper's Magazine for July. "John Paul Jones," "Taylor's Battles in Mexico," Beau Brummel," "The Newcomes," etc., are illustrated and quite profusely. $3 per annum; 25 cents per number.

"THE INVINCIBLES."—On Tuesday evening this great and glorious troop of horse and mule made its appearance in our streets, and verily Solomon, in all his glory, was not like unto one of these—not a bit like.

The uniform of the troop—if that could be called uniform which had no uniformity about it—was grotesque and fantastical, without being either squalid or horrible, and the riding of the company was capital. With one or two exceptions, the horses were too good. The best steed for a burlesque was a stump-tailed donkey.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has been lately travelling through the Western part of North Carolina, speaks very encouragingly of the crops in that section.

[For the Journal.]

MR. EDITOR:—Surprised at the barefacedness of the article signed "F," which appeared in the Herald of July 2d, I am induced to give you some notice of the discussion at Warsaw.

Could the writer, who signs himself "F," have been in earnest when he insinuated that Mr. Reid, the candidate of the dark-lantern, plotting and midnight order, (whose face cannot bear the light of day,) got the better of Mr. Winslow? I repeat the question; does he, with truth staring him in the face, dare assert such a thing? or is he carrying out the policy of the order, which is deception, evasion, and utter disregard of truth. His declaration, like the Know-Nothing platform, bears the mark of deception upon its brow.

Why must he say Mr. Winslow made a poor effort? Has prejudice so dulled his ears or poisoned his judgement, that truth like that uttered by Mr. Winslow at Warsaw, fails to penetrate the gloom that surrounds his fanatical mind, and steals away the hope that he can ever be reformed. As for the "ripping and shining," I presume "F" was all the man present who witnessed it, for I was an attentive listener to Mr Winslow's discourse, and discovered nothing of the kind, but on the contrary heard from him a speech dispassionate, cool, and convincing. Perhaps 'twas the truths stated which so startled "F"—Truth though told in a whisper to an *erring one*, sounds as loud as awful thunder. All, Mr. Editor, I could have wished to decide this contest, would have been for all the intelligence of this district to have heard the discussion I say this in all candor, because I am a Winslow-man, and because it was the sentiment of every unprejudiced mind upon the ground. "The convincing proof was that there were six added to the dark order." Did not "F" have these men in keeping for the occasion? Were his six all in a condition to be benefitted by Mr. Reid's powerful arguments, which, in the eyes of "F," would, no doubt, have eclipsed the mighty eloquence of Clay—put to flight the logic of Calhoun, and caused to grow dim the bright lus re which did once glow around the venerated memory of the godlike Webster? Was this reporter of the Herald one of the few who filled the interims of Mr. Reid's speech by thumping the piazza; and what was good about the matter was that, whether Mr. Reid spoke well or ill, the applause kept up the same wind-mill clatter. While, on the other hand, the sterling Democracy of old Duplin, there assembled, listened to Mr. Winslow with that attention which is generally bestowed upon talent.—As for the old *fogies* present, there must be some mistake, as Mr. Reid and "F" were the only two on the hill, and, if this be so, I do not suppose there was any withdrawing in order to avoid the dull and unentertaining speech of Mr. Reid. And by the bye, Mr. Editor, a report has been put in circulation that Mr. Reid bribed Mr. Winslow to vote for him when he was a candidate against Mr. Ashe. Black-hearted and base the man who could infer such from the discussion at Warsaw. The character of Mr. Reid would be treacherous, subtle and base to be guilty of such a thing; and yet his friends said so, and he may well say "save me from my friends." This, Mr. Editor, is rather out of place, but you will pardon me when I say it is to correct a report in circulation. I took no notes, and, therefore, would do injustice to the speakers were I to attempt to report them. Mr. Winslow opened the discussion (I presume at Mr. Reid's request, as it was his appointment.) He spoke in that clear and convincing style, which has often struck terror to the heart of Mr. Reid. His reasoning was irresistible. It was said, whether true or not, that Mr. Reid was considerably agitated at meeting Mr. Winslow at Warsaw.

Mr. Winslow showed up the sayings of Sam, which drew down roars of laughter, *but no sticks*. He said the pass-word had once been "'Yorktown,' the place of final victory," which was now changed to "'Virginia,' the place of final defeat." He held up Mr. Reid's "yaller kiver" in rather an unenviable light. He read extracts from Judge Longstreet's letter, and the letter of Caldwell, which told to that intelligent audience in tones that *Sam* will well remember. After Mr. Winslow had finished, he proceeded to correct an error into which Mr. Reid had fallen at Long Creek—that was about permitting his name to go before the Clinton Convention for its nomination, which error was corrected to the satisfaction of the audience and to Mr. Reid's great discomfiture, as his speech told. My great surprise was that Mr. Reid made any speech at all, after it's being made so apparent that he had been guilty of endeavoring to "hold with the hare and run with the hounds." To this grave charge Mr. Reid responded in that emphatic expression so peculiarly his own, "my countrymen, if I know my heart, I never attempted to deceive any man." Ah! Mr. Reid, you forgot that you were treacherous to *Samivel*, and told Mr. Winslow that you were no Know-Nothing. But, strange to say, Mr. Reid attempted to justify this by saying it was according to the rules of the order. Queer justification! What say you? All this passed off pleasantly enough. Some other personal matters came up, which is best not to report; but which, let me assure you, were all in favor of Mr. Reid's opponent.

Mr. Reid, your path is rough, and the truth is, that I had rather be a yearling, and spend the warmer part of the year worried by hungry swarms and deprived of the weapon of defence, viz: my caudal appendage, than go through this campaign with your opponent.

Mr. Reid confessed, after some pulling, that he was the nominee of the Know-Nothing Convention which met at Elizabethtown, in Bladen County.

DEMOCRAT.

[For the Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—For some weeks after the nomination of Mr. Winslow by the Clinton Convention, the Democrats in my District, and in other portions of the county, were hard up and twisted round the wrong way in favor of Mr. Reid, the great office-seeker and candidate of the dangerous secret sect of Know-Nothings. Mr. Reid was lauded to the skies, and Mr. Winslow cried down. But, sirs, I take great pleasure in saying to you that the thing has changed about; and, just as I predicted, so it will be. The Know-Nothing, office-seeking, slack-twisted Democrat, Mr. Reid, is losing ground fast. This trial will fix him, yea, kill him politically dead, and joy go with him.

Yes, as above stated, he is losing ground fast, but not as fast as he will at the ballot box on the FIRST THURSDAY in August next.

Old Bladen is wide awake. She shuns the K. N.'s as she would a plague, pestilence or famine, although it is true that there are a few clubs of the corrupting order in the county, gotten up by some person that had better been preaching the Gospel of Christ than that of Know-Nothingism. The K. N. candidate, Mr. Reid, need not count on old Bladen, nor his K. N. friends for him, for if he does or they do for him, they will be as much deceived as Mr. Wise's opponents were in the Virginia election. This I am certain of, so far as old Bladen is concerned. Bless the old county, she is full of Democracy, but not of Know-Nothingism. She is no friend to any of the new-fangled isms of the day, and is possessed of but very few Know-Nothings, and that few, they do say, hold their meetings at a late hour of the night in some old grave-yards, or among the wild beasts of the forest in the woods. That shows the openness of their game and the immense dependence they place upon their principles since they are afraid to come out and act openly.

Messrs. Editors, before closing I would just say to you that I heard a Know Nothing say a few days ago, at my own house, that he would not support the K. N. Candidate, (Mr. Reid.) I think we will have a few more talk the same way before the day of election, I like to hear that sort of talk.

I close by wishing Mr. Winslow great success—and an overwhelming majority, and am,

Very Respectfully yours,
A BLADEN DEMOCRAT.

A BLESSING.—We are pleased to chronicle the disappearance from our street-corners of the tri-angular, spotted, striped, streaked and ring-tailed pieces of paper that used to call the sons of Sam to meet in solemn conclave. Instead, we find a notice in the Wilmington Herald of Friday last, which summons the K. N.'s under an assumed name, to meet at the "Old Council Room." We thought that the obligation of secresy was taken off in regard to the place of meeting. They are not much more emancipated than they used to be. We suppose it is in the same warehouse.

[For the Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will please to suffer me to trouble your columns with a few lines. It has recently been reported in certain portions of Bladen and Sampson Counties that myself, and every man of the name, had become members of the miserable, dangerous and corrupting Know-Nothing party, and that I, myself, was going it strong against the Democratic nominee, Mr. Winslow. I therefore ask of you the favor of publishing this, to clear myself of the false report, and to let those that started it, and all others, know that I have not joined any of the *isms*, nor never expect to as long as I keep my senses. And I want the starter of it to know, and the public generally, that I am not ashamed to declare whom I will or shall support; for, if I live to get to the ballot-box, I shall vote for Mr. Winslow, and give him my influence, if I have any. As for the balance of the name, they can or may, if they see proper, speak for themselves; but, as for myself, I am bitterly opposed to the secret party, for I do not believe that there is, at the present, or ever will be, a sound plank in their platform, and for that reason I shall ever shun them as I would a plague. I do not wish to be a member of any better political party than the old National Democratic party, which has ever been the life of our Union. I am, sirs, not a K. N., nor a slack-twisted democrat, but a true National Democrat; and am

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
Bladen Co., July 2, 1855. W. A. MELVIN.

From Salt Lake.

INDEPENDENCE, June 29.—The Salt Lake mail for May and June arrived here last night. The mail party reports the Indians numerous around the Black Hills, and that they were much alarmed on account of the movements of the United States troops, and were desirous of peace. They propose to give up the murderers of the mail party last fall.

The reports of so many persons having been killed by the Indians are all mere fabrications.

The cholera had broken out among the Mormon tribes.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The steamer Cresent City from Havana, with dates to the 26th, arrived here to-day. Her news is unimportant. Sugars were firm with an upward tendency. Freights were a shade lower, ¼a11-16.

Diabolical Outrage.

An attempt was made on Tuesday last, between Concord and Charlottee, to throw the passenger cars on the Central Railroad off the track, as they were coming down. Some villain had placed a cross-tie and a fence rail on the track at a point where the Road curves, so as the Engineer could not see them in time to stop.

It was at a very dangerous position, and great damage would have ensued had the rascal succeeded in throwing the Train off. Fortunately the Cow-catcher removed the obstruction, and the Train passed over. As the freight Train had just passed down, it was evident that it had just been done.

The Conductor, and several gentlemen made pursuit, and tracked a negro (for the track was that of a negro,) to the woods, where the footprints were no longer visible. In an adjoining field they saw two negroes, who, as soon as they saw the party, ran away. Two men were sent with instructions to arrest them, but whether they did or not we have not yet heard.

The punishment for an offence so heinous and cold blooded should be capital felony. Until some terrible punishment is meted out as an example, these things will continue to occur until our community will be shocked by some dreadful catastrophe.

Charlotte "Democrat."

North Carolina Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road will be held in the town of Greensboro' on the 2d Thursday, the 12th day of July next. We understand that there will be a meeting of the Directory on the 9th of July.

We learn that the work on this great enterprise is progressing with all possible despatch. On the eastern end, the cars are running daily to Mebanesville, 32 miles east of Greensboro', and 100 miles west of Goldsboro'. On the western end the cars, if not now, will in a few days be running to Lexington, 35 miles west of Greensboro', and 62 miles east of Charlotte; making 162 miles of the road now in use, leaving some 60 miles yet to finish; and a portion of that but little to do, except to lay down the iron. We further learn that a sufficiency of iron to complete the whole road has been purchased, and that there will be no delay in its reception. Everything, so far as we can learn, gives assurance of the speedy completion of the work, and the realization of the fondest anticipations of its friends and the glory of the Old North State.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Rogers v. Davenport from Tyrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bond & Willis v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Cohoon v. Speed, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Mardre v. Sutton, from Chowan, venire de novo. Also, in Long v. Wright, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Hathaway v. Davenport, from Washington, affirmed.

By BATTLE, J. — In Grandy v. McCleese, from Pasquotank, venire de novo. Also, in Brothers v. Cartwright, in equity, from Pasquotank. Also, in Pendleton v. Pendleton, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Star.*

A RESTLESS WOMAN.—Madame George Sand, or Dudevant, in the last *feuilleton* of her life in La Presse, gives an amusing account of her deceased mother, who had a hatred of repose:

"She would buy for instance a bonnet, because she thought it charming. The evening of the day she bought it she would find it hideous—take off the ribbons, and then the flowers—take out the lace, and change the arrangement with readiness and taste.—Her bonnet would please her all the next day. But the day after there must be another radical reform—and so on, for some eight days, until the unlucky bonnet, always in a state of metamorphosis, became totally indifferent to her. Then she would wear it with the utmost disdain, professing that she did not care what she put on—till the fancy should seize her to buy another new bonnet! Her black hair was still very fine. She got tired of being a brunette, and put on a blonde-wig; yet by so doing she could not manage to disfigure herself. She took a fancy for herself as a blonde for awhile, then she abused herself for being flaxen, and chose to be a bright chesnut Presently she returned to ashy pale locks—then went back to her own mellow black hair—and this to such purpose that I saw her with different hair for every day in the week. This childish frivolty did not exclude laborious occupations and very minute domestic cares. She had her own delights of imaginations, and would read the romances of M. d'Arlincourt with positive frenzy—far into the night—but that did not hinder her from being astir at six in the morning, to begin anew her toilettes, her excursions, her needlework, her merriment, her despair, and her fits of passion."

MR. STEPHENS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—We have frequently heard the statement unblushingly made that Mr. Stephens will not endorse the democratic platform. The following extract from a report of his speech recently made in Sparta we clip from the Federal (Ga.) Union. It will be seen he gives it an unqualified approval:

"Mr. Stephens, in allusion to the democratic platform, we understand, referred to it in terms of high admiration, and said he stood upon it, and, carry him where it might, he would be found with its principles. He also eulogized the forty-four northern Nebraska democrats of Congress, and called upon all to give them the most efficient support for their noble stand for the constitution and the rights of the people under it."

☞ From Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, we have Blackwood for June. It appears to be quite an interesting number. Blackwood and the four Reviews, ten dollars.

Important to the Shipping Interest.

We have been requested by her Majesty's Vice Consel at this place to give publicity to the subjoined despatch from the Foreign Office, which is of great importanae to neutral nations trading with Russia during the present war:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6, 1855.

Sir: The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Fetersburg has recently put in circulation a statement, purporting to be a representation of a communication made by Capt. Watson, of her Majesty's ship "Imperieuse," to the Russian authorities at a Baltic port, in one clause of which Capt. Watson is alleged to have notified, "that foreign, that is to say neutral vessels, which might at that time be in Baltic port, might quit the port in ballast, or with cargoes which might not be Russian property," and from this representation of the notification made by Capt. Watson, the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs draws, and publishes as a warning to neutrals, the inference that the British Government has abandoned the principle proclaimed last year by her Majesty, in her declaration of the 28th of March, that "her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war."

In another passage of the statement of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Capt. Watson is represented to have declared, in answer to the inquiry whether neutral vessels allowed by him to depart from Baltic port, after the establishment of the blockade, in ballast or with cargoes, would be at liberty to pursue their voyage without risk of being detained by any of her Majesty's cruisers which they might fall in with at sea, that he would not undertake that such would be the case, inasmuch as the Admiral commanding the British fleet might hereafter make other arrangements.

Her Majesty's Government is not surprised that such a publication on the part of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburgh has been the cause of some anxiety to neutral powers, who could not reasonably suppose that the Imperial Government of Russia would resort to the expedient of misrepresenting a notification made to Russian authorities on a point so deeply interesting to the commerce of States in amity with Russia.

Fortunately for the cause of truth and for the relief of neutral powers from the embarrassment which the statement put forth by the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs was calculated to occasion, her Majesty's ship Imperieuse is at the present moment in Portsmouth harbor, having been obliged to return to England to repair damages sustained by her in a collision with another of her Majesty's ships in the Baltic. Her Majesty's Government have therefore had the opportunity of communicating directly with Captain Watson, and of ascertaining from him exactly what passed on the occasion in question; and neutral nations will learn that the Imperial Government of Russia has published to the world, as true, a statement which, as well as the inference that the Imperial Government has drawn from it, is wholly unfounded.

In regard to the first point, namely, the alleged prohibition to neutrals to export Russian produce on departing from a port placed under blockade by her Majesty's cruisers, Captain Watson has laid before her Majesty's Government a letter, dated the 1st inst., from Lieut. DeKautzow, of her Majesty's ship Imperieuse—the officer employed by Captain Watson to communicate with the Russian authorities at Baltic port, which states as follows:

"Neutral ships lying in the harbor laden with Russian produce (rye and gin) were permitted to, and did actually proceed on their respective voyages. The Governor asked if I could promise that they would never be molested or interfered with; in answer, I stated that the Proclamation of Her Majesty was clear and concise, and that he must abide by it; and in the event of their being captured, the case would be judged by the Admiralty Court."

On the second point, namely, that Captain Watson declined to give an assurance that vessels allowed by him to depart from Baltic port, would not be molested on their voyage, the same officer, Lieutenant De Kautzow, states "that the Governor asked permission for four fishing-boats, without decks, to be permitted to proceed to Riga, and that after I had acquainted you (Captain Watson) with the same, as well as with the names of the neutral ships lying in the port, and their respective cargoes, I conveyed to him your permission that they might proceed, at the same time stating that you had no intention of molesting the town, or any fishing boats, but that you could not guarantee that boats of that description would never be molested, as the Commander-in-Chief was expected, and might issue different orders."

Her Majesty's Government abstain from commenting upon the course pursued by the Imperial Government of Russia in this matter; but I have to instruct you to give all possible publicity to this dispatch in the country in which you reside.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) CLARENDON.

ROBERT BUNCH, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston.

Titles to Land in Kansas and Nebraska.

The question is frequently asked how titles can be acquired to the Government lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, and whether military bounty land warrants can be located in these Territories.—We have ascertained that, except the lands reserved for the Indians under treaty stipulations, or to be sold for their benefit, or lands reserved for military reservations or other public uses, the whole country to which the Indian title has been extinguished is subject to settlement even prior to survey, and that pre-emptions will be allowed for claims predicated on such settlements. This is an important provision, as in the old land States and Territories claims are not allowed or settlements made prior to survey. All that an emigrant has to do, therefore, is to select his location, make his improvements on any of the lands not exempted from settlement by any of the restrictions mentioned above, and, on the completion and return of the surveys, file his proofs at the local land office, where his claim will be allowed, and he can pay for the land and secure his improvements, providing the improvements are such as are required by law; or he may delay payment until the lands are advertised for sale, and make payment any time before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale. Land warrants will be received, acre for acre, in part payment for the claimant's pre-emption; and this is the only use that can be made of land warrants in these Territories before the lands are in market, as the law requires that the lands shall be first subject to private entry before warrants can be located thereon.—*Union.*

Assyrian and Babylonian Remains.

Col. Rawlinson has arrived in London from Bagdad, having brought to a close the excavations in Assyria and Babylonia which he has been superintending for the last three years on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum. The results of these excavations have already in part reached the Museum, but the most valuable portions of them are still in transit. One hundred and fifty cases, containing sculptures, inscribed tablets, terra cotta cylinders, and a very large collection of small objects of Assyrian art, were recently unpacked at the Museum.

One perfect obelisk and the fragment of a second are the only objects of this collection which have been yet exhibited to the public in the Assyrian gallery; but the inscribed tablets, which amount in number, we believe, to at least 10,000, the two fine cylinders from Kileh Shergat, and all the smaller relics, which, for better security, are deposited in closed cases, can be examined by the curious.

A collection of almost equal extent and of greater value—inasmuch as the sculptures belong to the culminating period of Assyrian art, and are infinitely superior to those which form the present Nineveh gallery at the Museum—was shipped last month at Bussorah, and may be expected to reach the Thames in August or September; while a third or supplemental collection, composed of select specimens, the master-pieces of Assyrian art, which were disinterred from the new palace at Nineveh during the past autumn and winter, is about to be brought to Europe, in virtue of an arrangement concluded between Col. Rawlinson and M. Place, on board the Manual, a vessel which was sent out by the French Government for the purpose of bringing home the collections of M. Place and M Fresnel.

Col. Rawlinson has further brought with him overland a single small case, containing, among other relics of especial interest, the Nebuchadnezzar cylinders which he obtained from Birs Nimrup in the autumn of last year, and those still more valuable cylinders of Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon, which record the name of that monarch's eldest son, Belsharezer, the Belshazzar of Daniel.—*London Athenæum.*

Net amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft, on the 25th ult., $18,438,712.

Free-Masons in Turkey.

Although Free-masonry has for more than thirty years been generally supposed to exist among the Mohammedans, and traces of it were found in Turkey by the Russian officers after the campaign of 1829, yet they were too slight to prove the fact; and it is only within the last few years that it was satisfactorily demonstrated by a German Free-mason chancing to pass through Belgrade, where he discovered a Masonic Lodge, to which he was invited, and where he received a hospitable reception. It appears now to be proved beyond all doubt, that the Turkish brothers who exercise the Masonic duties, under the name of Dervishes, are to all intents and purposes the same as our own order of Freemasons, with but very little difference in the customs and ceremonies, and making use of exactly the same signs, words, and grips to recognize each other. The Turkish Free-masons appear to be in a more elevated state of civilization than is usual among the Orientals generally; their views of religion are far higher than those imposed by Islamism; they reject polygamy, contenting themselves with one single wife, and at the Masonic banquets the women appeared unveiled, a striking proof of the mutual confidence the Masonic brethren repose in each other.

The Belgrade Lodge called Alikotsch, is composed of about seventy members. The Master of the Lodge, whose name is Djani Ismael Tsholak Mahamed Saede is at the same time Grand Master of all the lodges in European Turkey, and is directly connected with all those of the whole Ottoman Empire, Arabia and Persia, in which latter the Free-masons amount to more than fifty thousand members. In Constantinople there are no less than nine lodges, the most numerous and important of which is that of the dancing dervishes called Sirkedsbi Teckar. The Turkish Freemasons wear as a symbol of brotherhood, beside a small brown shawl embroidered with mystical figures, a flat polished twelve-cornered piece of white marble, with reddish brown spots, about two inches in diameter, suspended by a white silken cord round the neck. These spots represent the drops of blood, and are symbolic of the death of Ali, the founder of the order in Turkey, who was barbarously put to death by the then Sultan, for refusing to reveal the secrets. The above-mentioned Djani Ismael, Grand Master of the Lodge of Belgrade, a venerable Turk of the old school, is honorary member of the Lodge of "Baldwin under the Limetree," at Leipsic, several members of which lodge have received diplomas from the Alikotsch, at Belgrade.

A Pleasant Country for a Nervous Man.

A Texas correspondent of an Eastern paper describes the domestic products of that favored land in glowing terms. If the half of his account is true, it must be a pleasant place for a nervous man:

"The cattle are not the sole occupants of the prarie by any means. Droves of wild horses are not unfrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf or cayeute is quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother. But Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things. Rattle and moccasin snakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at; the bite of the former is easily cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces complete intoxication; but for the latter there is no cure. The tarantula is a pleasant institution to get into a quarrel with. He is a spider, with a body about the size of a hen's egg, and legs five or six inches long, and covered with long coarse black hair He lies in the cattle tracks, and if you see him move out of his path, as his bite is absolutely certain death, and he never gets out of any one's way, but can jump eight or ten feet to inflict his deadly bite. Then there is the centipede, furnished with an unlimited number of legs, each leg armed with a claw, and each claw inflicting a separate wound. If he walks over you at night, you will have cause to remember him for many months to come, as the wound is of a particularly poisonous nature and is very difficult to heal. The stinging lizard is a lesser evil, the sensation of its wound being likened to the application of a red-hot iron to the person; but one is too thankful to escape with life to consider these lesser evils any annoyances. But the insects! flying, creeping, jumping, running, digging, buzzing, stinging, they are everywhere. Ask for a cup of water, and the rejoinder in our camp is, "Will you have it with a bug or without?" The horned-frog is one of the greatest curiosities here, and is perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is frequently made a pet of. Chamelions are innumerable, darting over the prarie in every direction with inconceivable swiftness and undergoing their peculiar changing of color, corresponding to the color of the object under which they may be. The woods on the banks of the bayous are perfectly alive with mocking-birds singing most beautifully, and feathered game is abundant and very tame, as it is scarcely ever sought after. The only varieties that I have seen are the quail, partridge, snipe, mallard, plover, and prairie-hen."

HOW TO TURN A WRONG TO GOOD ACCOUNT.—The following advertisement from the New York Tribune relates to the matter which was the subject of our leading article yesterday:—

Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE STATUARY IMMORTALIZED.—Did you read the Tribune yesterday? Horace Greely in prison in Paris? What for? Because a piece of Statuary sent for exhibition in the Crystal Palace has not been returned. True, it is still there. It has been admired by thousands—it was visited by crowds yesterday. It is now historical. For it Horace Greely was sent to prison. To see it crowds flocked to the Palace yesterday. Thousands will go to see it before it is too late. It will be sent back to France as soon as the order from the owner arrives.

The Palace is still open—June 22.

SAMUEL BREVOOT, Acting Superintendent.

Poor M. Lechesne's unfortunate spasm, for the recovery of his property, which he sent here under the promise that it should be returned to him free of charge, is made by the ingenuity of Mr. Brevoort to result in adding to the attractions of the Exhibition, and to increase its receipts.

Would it not be well to make an estimate of the amount received from the "thousands" who have been awakened to "admire," and the "crowds" to "visit" the statue since Mr. Greeley's imprisonment, and set this sum apart as a fund for returning the statue to the owner, free of expense, in accordance with the promise?—*Boston Advertiser.*

DEFINING HIS POSITION.—Ex-Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, writes to the New York Tribune, warmly denying that at the Know-Nothing Grand Council he voted for the pro-Slavery Platform there adopted. He says:

"I did not vote for said Platform, and do not intend to do so hereafter. I opposed it in Convention, spoke against its adoption in the Convention, protested against it, and refused all co-operation with *any National Organization* that recognised or adopted it. I am *now* what I have been—a firm and consistent opponent of slavery extension."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has issued the following instructions in regard to printed circulars:

Enclosing circulars or other printed matter in envelopes upon which is printed, impressed or written the name, &c., of the person or persons issuing such circular, is decided by the Postmaster General not only to subject the entire package to letter postage, according to the express requirements of the act of 1852, *but that such postage must be prepaid to entitle the package to be mailed.* If unpaid, being under the law treated as letters, they are, of course, returned to the dead letter office.

USE COPPERAS.—The papers are every where urging the free use of copperas as a disinfecting agent. It is a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the druggists and many of the larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cesspools, and all other filthy places with good effect. We advise all housekeepers, to purchase five, ten, or fifteen pounds,—and make a free use of it as above recommended.—Cholera or no cholera, their dwellings and out buildings will contain a purer atmosphere after the use of copperas.—*Exchange.*

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—A black man once went to Portland, and attended church. He went into a good pew, and the next neighbor asked the man who owned it why he put a nigger in his pew?

"Why, sir, he's a Haytien."
"Can't help that—he's black."
"Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine."
"Can't help that—he's black."
"He's worth a million of dollars."
"Introduce me."

OLD TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin re-publishes some advertisements from the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 23d June, 1773, eighty-two years ago. Among these are some publishing runaway slaves, and calling attention to "young and likely negroes," who were to be sold at public sale, at London Coffee House, at the corner of Front and Market streets.

Native American Religion.

"Brothers, let us have American liberty and American religion."—[*Hon. K. Rayner in K. N. Convention.*

Taking the above for a text, the Louisville Times says:

"The Christian religion is of foreign origin, and if Know-Nothingism goes on to wax much warmer in its zeal for things indigenous to this country, we may expect that a Native American religion will be proposed before long—the Mormon perhaps, as that is purely American. Orator Rayner, we suppose, would have the name American supersede that of Christian as a prefix to our religion. What a pity that Christ was not born in America, instead of Bethlehem of Judea! If he had been, no doubt Sam's people would have thought much better of his religion than they do. It was a great oversight in Providence not to let this country be discovered by Europeans until the time of their Catholic Majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella, and a still greater one that Christopher Columbus, a Catholic, should have been allowed the honor of first placing a foot upon it! It is a wonder, too, that the Know-Nothings are so well satisfied with an imported name. If they should ever get to rule America, we suggest to them the propriety of changing the name for some other; that of Samilia would be both appropriate and euphonious. Would not this be a name of thrilling power, and wouldn't it be a capital way, too, to immortalize Sam? The Know-Nothings must do something smart and worthy of themselves, and this would be just such a reformation as the world might expect of them."

Prince Albert's Opinions on the War and the Government.

At the annual dinner of the Trinity Corporation, his Roal Highness Prince Albert proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers in the following terms:

Gentlemen—The toast which I have now to propose to you is that of her Majesty's Ministers—(cheers.) If there was ever a time at which her Majesty's government, by whomsoever conducted, required the support—aye, not the support alone, but the confidence, good-will and sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, it is surely the present—(loud cheers). It is not the way to success in war to support it, however ardently and enthusiastically, and at the same time to tie down and weaken the hands of those who have to conduct it—(cheering.)

We are engaged with a mighty enemy, who is using against us all those wonderful powers which have sprung up under the generating influence of our liberty and our civilization. You find him with all that force which unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy and uncontrolled despotic power have given, while we have to meet him under a state of things intended for peace, and for the promotion of that very civilization, the offspring of public discussion, of the friction of parties, and of the popular control on the government and the State—(Hear, hear.)

The Queen has no power to levy troops, nor has she any at her command, but such as offer their voluntary services. (Hear.) Her government can take no measure for the prosecution of the war which it has not beforehand to explain in Parliament. Her armies and fleet can make no movements, nor even prepare for any, without their being publicly announced in the papers. No mistake, however trifling, can occur—no want or weakness exist, which is not at once denounced, and even sometimes exaggerated, with a kind of morbid satisfaction. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Queen's ambassador can enter into no negotiations without the government having to defend him by entering into all the arguments which that negotiator, in order to be successful, ought to be able to shut up in the innermost recesses of his heart. (Loud cheers.) Nay, at the most critical position, when war and diplomatic relations may be at their height, an adverse vote in Parliament may at a moment deprive the Queen of the whole of her confidential servants.

Gentlemen, our constitutional government is undergoing a heavy trial, and we shall not get successfully through it unless the country will grant its confidence—patriotic, intelligent and self-denying confidence—to her Majesty's government—(loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I propose to you to drink the health of Viscount Palmerston and Her Majesty's Ministers.

The toast was drunk with great cheering.

Blackberry Wine.

Having been applied to by a friend from the country for a recipe to make blackberry wine, and supposing that there were others to whom the information might be acceptable, we hereby answer the enquiry of our friend through the medium of the Patriot.

To one quart of the strained juice of the ripe berry add two quarts of water; then add three pounds of loaf or best clariffed sugar to every gallon of the liquid. Set it by to ferment, skim it every day for three weeks; then strain it through a flannel bag and put it in a jug or keg. At Christmas, you may drain it off and bottle it. Prepared and kept thus, the older it gets the better it will be.

This recipe was furnished us by one of our town ladies who we knew usually kept a superior article of this delightful beverage. Some use a less proportion of water; though the best we have ever tasted was made as above. The sugar to be used, should be as pure as can be procured, and at least three pounds, down weight, to the gallon. The cost of this wine will not exceed 30 or 40 cents per gallon.

Wine thus made presents a clear, lively, sparkling appearance; is mild and pleasant to the taste; nutritious and bracing to the system, and free from the deleterious effects of the foreign poisonous drugs brought here and sold as wine. In the spring and early part of the summer, when dysentery is prevalent, and sometimes fatal, hardly any article will prove so beneficial as the prudent use of blackberry wine. That it is a stimulant and might be used to excess, we readily admit; though we presume it would take an enormous quantity to produce anything like intoxication. If you discard this because it *may* be abused, you will have to lay aside tea and coffee, and many other articles of universal consumption on the same grounds.

We have in our midst an abundance of the material from which to manufacture this wine. It is here at our doors. Its admitted healthfulness and cheapness unite in recommending its substitution for the foreign article. If the home manufactured should take the place of the foreign, for medical and sacremental purposes, our country would be more prosperous. Every dollar thus retained, would add to the business capital of the State.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

What Taxes Mean.—For the benefit of legislators and aldermen on this side of the Atlantic, who think it a prime object of their public services to increase the cost of government, to create new offices and multiply and increase salaries, we quote the following forcible illustration of what taxes mean, given by Mr. Bright of England, in one of his recent speeches: "I recollect that in the life of Necker it is stated that an aristocratic lady came to him, when he was the finance minister of Louis XVI, and asked him to give her a thousand crowns from the public treasury—not an unsual demand in those days. Necker refused to give what was asked. The lady started with astonishment. She had an eye to the vast funds which were collected from the taxes, and she said,—'What can a thousand crowns be to the king?' Necker answered very seriously, 'Madam, a thousand crowns are the taxes of a whole village.' I ask honorable gentlemen, to consider what it is that taxes mean? What is it but the clothing and furniture of many a poor family in Lancashire and Yorkshire; medical attendance to many a sick wife; the school pence of three or four little children; hopeless toil to the father of the family, penury through his life a cheerless old age; and, if I may quote the language of the poet of humble life, last of all, 'the little bell tolled hastily for the pauper's funeral.' This is what taxes mean."

Pensions of the Royal Family.—The finance accounts, just published, give the following as the "annuities" of various royal personages charged on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, viz:—that of the duchess of Glocester, £16,000; the king of the Belgians, £50,000; the duchess of Kent, £30,000; the duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Cambridge, £3,000; the dowager duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3,000.

A Bold Falsehood.—One of the resolutions of the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, opens as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties," &c.

And yet the only party that the Know-Nothings rail at and abuse, the only one that has defied and is bound to destroy them, the only one their speakers and papers dread, is the democratic party.

Col. Ruffin's Acceptance.

We copy with pleasure from the Newbern Journal, the following correspondence. Col. Ruffin is now fairly in the field, and although he has no visible foe to contend with, yet there is a sly, secret, and insidious foe to democracy "about," whose movements should be vigilantly watched:

Newbern, June 8th, 1855.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin—

Dear Sir: The delegates of the Democratic party of this Congressional District, assembled in Convention at Newbern, on Thursday, June 7th, 1855, unanimously nominated you as the candidate of the party at the approaching election. We have been honored as the committee to inform you of this nomination, and request your acceptance. The Democratic party of the District, have unanimously approved of your course in the late Congress, and we have no doubt of your triumphant re-election.

Very truly yours,
GEO. S. STEVENSON,
J. MURPHREY,
WM. ROBINSON,
JOHN. A. AVERITT,
WM. K. DeLANEY.

Goldsboro', Wayne Co., N. C.,
June 9th, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, informing me that you had been appointed a committee to notify me that I had been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Newbern on the 9th of June. It is a source of much gratification to know that my course as the Representative of the 2nd Congressional District in the late Congress of the United States, has been approved by the Democracy of the District, through their delegates in Convention assembled. The resolutions adopted by the Convention constitute what I believe to be a true republican platform, and meet my cordial approbation, and I accept the nomination which has been tendered to me, with a firm determination to adhere to the cherished principles of the Democratic party. If elected to Congress, I shall go to Washington as a friend to the "old order of things," and none of the new-fangled inventions of fanatical upstarts will ever get countenance or support from me.

The startling fact, and now apparent to all, that in some of the Northern States legislation is now controlled by political clubs—oath-bound, secret and irresponsible—should arouse to action all true friends of the constitution, of the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people. The real question now at issue before the people of the United States is, whether the government is hereafter to be administered according to principles of the constitution, or without regard to that sacred instrument in such a way as to promote the selfish ends of intolerant and bigoted factionists. I will for the present desist from writing more on this subject, as I expect before the election to address the people in different parts of the District. Accept, gentlemen of the committee, my thanks for the kind manner in which you have made known to me the action of the convention.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

Messrs. Geo. S. Stevenson, J. Murphrey, Wm. Robinson, John A. Averitt, Wm. K. DeLaney, committee.

[*From the Carolinian.*]

That Know-Nothing Pow Wow.

According to previous notice the Know-Nothings of Fayetteville held a ratification meeting on Wednesday evening. After a great deal of noise the President, A. A. McKethan, accompanied by four or five Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order, and informed the audience that Maj. J. P. Leonard would state the object of the meeting, when the Major, known in political circles as "Jack the Lawyer-Killer," (and who, by the way, is suspected, as well as the President of the meeting, *of voting for a foreigner* to represent this County in the Legislature, last Summer,) rose and said: "The object of this meeting are to ratify the American platform. If there are an American present who takes umbrage, let him speak, for him have I offended. So long as Earth yields a leaf, or Ocean rolls a wave ———. My head aches so bad I can't speak any longer." After which, John W. Cameron was called for and rose to speak, but was reminded that his turn did not come yet, when he gave way to Thos. J. Robinson, who read the Philadelphia Platform. The "Argus" had taken its seat in front of the audience so as to be ready to pour forth the vials of its wrath as soon as its time should come; but he had still to wait until Wm. H. Haigh performed his part, by reading a resolution approving the platform adopted by the National Convention. After which, John W. Cameron, Esq., obtained the floor, and after explaining how *he* happened to be there as the champion of the know-nothing party, pitched into the old Whig and Democratic parties (notwithstanding his recent professions of being nothing but a whig) until he satisfied *himself* that they were both denationalized and would not do to be trusted with the loaves and fishes any longer. He warned his hearers, especially the democratic portion to beware of party influence, and invited all to come follow him—shake off their old associations and take a higher and more exalted stand—plant yourselves upon the know-nothing platform, whose foundation is so deep, and whose principles are so national, conservative and elevated, that standing on it they would breathe a purer and more salubrious atmosphere, while the lightnings of eternity might play around their heads without danger. He expressed great fears of the poor Roman Catholics and foreigners—that as soon as they landed upon our shores, and before the carbuncles are scraped from their backs, the salt water from their garments, or the bugs from their clothing, they set themselves *up for Editors*,* and commence arranging all our affairs; and for the purpose of proving that foreigners are not to be trusted, he cited the Scotch settlers along the Cape Fear during the revolutionary war. "It is a foul bird that will dirty its own nest" for any purpose.

When he came to speak of the Platform he waxed so warm, eloquent and patriotic, any person not acquainted with the speaker might have supposed that his shirt and unmentionables were made from the remains of some old American Flag, and that all the patriotism and love of Country to be found was in the possession of the "Argus" and Know-Nothing party. The speech occupied some two or two and a half hours in its delivery, and to say the least, was very much like the Quaker's wife, who called her husband to her bed-side, and with tears in her eyes, exclaimed:

"Ah, John, you won't have me much longer. I shall never leave this bed alive."

"Please thyself Betty and thee will please me," returned John with equal equanimity.

"I have been a good wife to you, John," persists the dying woman.

"Middling, Betty, middling," responded matter-of-fact husband.

But perhaps it would have been less ornate and more in accordance with the practices of "age and experience" if the gentleman had not been held back so at the start. He looked like he was thinking about his old favorite, "Beck Sweat," when he first arose, and I think if he had got a fair start he would also have favored us with the story about Jno. Spivey's hogs. But let us have Beck Sweat and the hog story next time.

Anti-Sam.

*The speaker must have forgotten that the Assistant Editor of the Argus is a foreigner.

The Raleigh Star, speaking of the action of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, says "the secrecy of the Order has been dissolved." This is not true. The platform shows that members may hereafter make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that they are members, and may also give information of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils; but the signs, passwords, grips, degrees, and secret meetings are still preserved.—The lodges will still meet with closed doors; and no man who has not taken an oath to proscribe and persecute, and to obey implicitly the will of the majority, will be admitted. *The obligation to tell a falsehood has alone been removed*—nothing else has been done. Members are to be relieved hereafter of the weight on their consciences of the *lie indirect;* but the question is, what power is to pardon them and ease their consciences for the past? They cannot hope for pardon at the hands of God, so long as they are guilty of taking His name in vain.

But they are not sworn *now*, it seems, to evade.—By what authority does the National Council absolve them from their oaths? Can that body say—speaking of all who have taken the first, second and third degrees—that a part of what they swore to in the oaths of these degrees, is no longer binding? We hope the Star or the Register will explain.—*Standard*

[From Punch.]

A Nightingale in the Camp.

The men before Sebastopol! a more heroic host
There never stood, in hardship and in peril, at their post.
The foremost of those warriors 'twere a famous thing to be!
And there the first among them goes, if thou hast eyes to see.

'Tis not the good Lord Raglan, nor yet the great Omar,
No, nor the fierce Pelissier, though thunderbolts of war.
Behold the soldier who excels in worth above the rest;
That English maiden yonder is our bravest and our best.

Brave men, so called, are plentiful; the most of men are brave.
So, truly, are the most of dogs, who reck not of a grave;
Their valor's not self-sacrifice, but simple want of heed;
But courage, in a woman's heart, is bravery indeed.

And there is mercy's Amazon, within whose little breast
Burns the great spirit that has dared the fever and the pest.
And she has grappled with grim death, that maid so bold and meek:
There is the mark of battle fresh upon her pallid cheek.

That gallant gentle lady the camp would fain review;
Throughout the chief escorts her with such honor as is due.
How many a prayer attends on her, how many a blessing greets!
How many a glad and grateful eye among that host she meets!

Now goes she to look forth upon the enemy's stronghold.
O damsel! when its story shall in after times be told,
When not a stone of that thieves' den shall rest upon a stone.
No name shall with its memory live longer than thine own.

Among the world's great women thou hast made thy glorious mark;
Men will hereafter mention make of thee with Joan of Arc;
And fathers, who relate the Maid of Saragossa's tale,
Will tell their little children, too, of Florence Nightingale.

Ode to Lamb.

Hind quarters of the type of innocence,
Whether with peas and mint I must dispense,
Or go the twain, blaspheming the expense,
And thus enjoy thee in the fullest sense—
That is the question.

Rear section of young mutton, tender food,
Just in the dawn of grass fed juicy hood.
Dainties like thee should not be served up nude,
But graced with all the trimmings understood
To help digestion.

Then boil the peas, the fragrant mint prepare,
Be thou, prime joint, nor overdone, nor rare:
Concoct the gravy with exceeding care;
When all is ready, serve,—I shall be there.
I always am

Incipient sheepmeat, when on thee I dine,
Hot be the plates and icy cold the wine;
Three slices midway of the leg be mine;
Then put the rest away—for very fine
Is cold roast lamb. [*N. Y. Leader.*

[From the Boston Post.]

Composition of the United Kingdom—Character of the Ancient Scotch-Milesians—Common Origin of the Irish and Scotch.

The political fortunes of the Irish and Scotch, to say nothing of their common origin, are so closely blended in history, that to institute invidious comparisons between them is equally absurd and unjust. It would be a work commensurate with the genius of the bee to discuss the relative merits of the people of Massachusetts and those of any other sister State which has shared with her the vicissitudes of peace and war, and expended its blood and treasure in a common cause. As a specimen of the fairness of its criticism, it remarks, "No nation was ever yet long oppressed except through its own consent; * * only nations that have a natural capacity for servility remain enslaved." Yet, while censuring the Irish for their submission to British misrule, it applauds the valor and patriotism of the Scotch, who experienced the same fate two centuries before Ireland surrendered her nationality. The Bee evidently shares that prejudice against the Irish which it declares has always existed in this country, and, however unjust, no thanks will be due to that paper and its partisans if it does not always exist.

Ireland, Scotland, and England, after many revolutions, and centuries of independent national existence, were at length merged into one kingdom. This result was brought about, not by conquest of the two former, but by diplomacy, mutual concession and compact, for the ostensible purpose of consolidating the interests and securing the peace of three contiguous, and, as regards the two latter, physically inseparable peoples. The terms of this compact have brought them under a common constitution and form of government, and while a Scottish as well as a Saxon dynasty has swayed the sceptre of the united kingdom, the administrative and legislative talent of the British empire has been largely derived from Ireland. If this union of political destinies has not operated to the equal advantage and benefit of the combined nations, it is owing to the radical defects of a system which, acting upon the discordant elements of race, religion, and commercial interests, has given the widest scope to national and sectional antipathies.

Both the Scotch and Irish descended from the Scoto-Milesians, who settled in Ireland more than a thousand years before the Christian era. They were the most enlightened and enterprising people of that period, as we shall hereafter show, and cultivated letters and the arts long before the dawn of Roman civilization. Their monuments of antiquity are as numerous and authentic as those of the classic nations of the east, whence they derived their origin, and what is known of them, at that remote age, is derived principally from these monuments, and their own native animals as recorded in the national archives of Tara; since western Europe was too barbarous, at that period, to furnish any reliable history of cotemporaneous events.

The Scotch and Irish were not only originally the same people, but the former were for some centuries a colonial dependency of the latter. In their early feuds with the Picts and Britons, the Scots of Albania relied entirely for assistance upon their Scotic kinsmen and allies who remained in Ireland; and, in later times, during the civil wars of Britain, the north of Ireland furnished an asylum for the Scottish chiefs and their clans, who were received, not as exiles or refugees, but welcomed as brethren to their home; and both the Stuart dynasty and the royal family kindred of Bruce were lineal descendants of the Irish monarchs, and, in the fourteenth century, Edward, brother to Robert Bruce, was crowned king of Ireland, and gained a complete victory over the English in several important battles. When the Stuarts succeeded to the throne of England, the Irish as well as Scotch submitted to them as their legitimate kings.

Indeed, the people of Ireland, prior to the eleventh century, were known to England and continental Europe only as the Scoti or Scots. It was not until two centuries after the final destruction of the Picts, that the north of Britain received the name of Scotland, and that of Ireland (from Eire, or Ire, the last native queen of that island) was substituted for Scotia. In proof of these facts, we may cite the best authorities who have written upon the subject, English, Scotch and Latin, as well as Irish—*vide* Camden, Usher, Keating, Buchanan, the venerable Bede, Georghegan, Johannes Major, Tacitus, Ninius, Agricola, Polidore, Virgil, &c. Argus.

Navigation.—Navigation is at this time unusually depressed, from a variety of circumstances; one, the unusual price of all provisions and the consequent price of labor, wages, &c.—averaging $18 and $20 for seamen and $30 to $32 far cooks, against in former years, when business was as low for vessels, $10 per month for men and $12 and $15 for cooks—a great many vessels having left and are now leaving New Orleans for Havana and our Northern cities, in ballast, as well as some for deal ports in the provinces and Canada, at scarcely living business. Still other large ships are hauled up there, and quite a number of captains have come north and left them. Quite a number of these ships are of the largest class. Going down from English or American ports in ballast, and returning, must leave a respectable loss for those concerned. Clipper ships are doing much better, and while, as was predicted, the latter ships would be almost useless in dull times, it shows that they are respectably employed, and bid fair to continue so.—Their business is not so depressed as the domestic business of this country, for which the most of the greater class of vessels are employed.—Smaller navigation feels the change, and the earnings are very small, the coasting trade being literally nothing. The coal trade, we fear, will be at as small rates as at any former time. As regards the value of the property, quite a number of large vessels are on the market constantly without purchasers or remunerative offers. Good ships, having made but one voyage of less than six months, can be purchased for $45 to $47 per ton, where last year we paid the same price for the hull and bowsprit, which people conversant with commerce will see is a marked difference. We hear that offers are even made below these figures.—*Boston Courier, Sat.*

Barnum's Epitaph.

Here lies
A Nuisance and a Clown
Of great Renown;
A Showman and a Cheat,
No one could beat;
For having shown all sorts of Trumpery,
He showed himself with all his Knavery,
And then, as he still bolder grew,
Fat Babes and graceless Mothers too. L.

Recipes.—The papers at present being filled with recipes of various kinds, Meph. desires us to publish the following, of the efficacy of which a lengthy experience has fully convinced him:

To raise a breeze in warm weather - speak of carrots to a red-haired woman

To make hens lay—hit them on the head with a brick.

To pass time swiftly—put a note in bank.

To make a fool of a girl—send her to a boarding school.

To discover a lady's disposition—ask her if she don't think Miss Smith handsome.

To drink soup without a spoon—put the plate to your lips.

To cure the blues—get up a flirtation.

To bring them on—get up a marriage

The remainder of these "infallible recipes," as the cusmudgeon is pleased to call them, we omit out of regard to the fair sex, with whom Meph. is a species of Ishmaelite.

The Know-Nothing, Anti-Slavery men and Whigs in Cincinnati, have agreed harmoniously in sending one common delegation to the Repuolican State Convention. This looks as though the Fusion party would again sweep the State.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have nnanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry,	Wilmington and New Hanover County.
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy,	Sampson County.
Owen R. Kenan, J. M. Middleton, Jere Pearsall, Col. C. D. Hill,	Duplin County.
H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer,	Brunswick County.
A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith,	Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel,	Bladen County.

James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C. STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

☞ THE NUMBER OF SHARES having been subscribed and the instalments thereon paid that the Charter of the above Bank requiries, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Tuesday the 10th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank, and electing seven Directors. A full attendance of the Stockholders is desired.

J. R. BLOSSOM,
ALFRED MARTIN,
H. P. RUSSELL,
J. H. FLANNER,
H. B. EILERS,
Standing Committee of Commissioners.

June 30th.—[254-tm-44-1t

☞ Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 236-2wd&w

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-t1a-204t1a

DIED.

In Nash County, on the 27th ult., HARDY W. BOYKIN, Esq., aged 37 years. Mr. B. was much esteemed as an honest, peaceable and good citizen.

In New Hanover county, on the 23d of May, after an illness of one week, MARGARET, consort of Capt. Jas. T. Bland, aged 43 years.

She was an affectionate and tender wife and mother, and for piety not to be surpassed. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She left an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn her death.

Also, on May 30th, her infant daughter, aged 7 months; also, on June 15th, MARY ANN, daughter of the same family, 7 years and 7 months of age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—July, 1855.

ARRIVED.

June 30—Steamer Henrietta, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers.

July 1—Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Steamer James R. Grist, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with one lighter in tow.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayettevllle, to A. D. Cazauz; with one lighter in tow.

2—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 2—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

July 4.—Schr. Alba, Hobart, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Br. Schr. Delegate, Smith, from Halifax, N. S., to T. C. Worth; with fish.

5.—Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Farwell, from New York for New Orleans; put in for wood.

CLEARED.

June 29—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 3—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Henrietta, Jones, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Eilers.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.

Burr & Arnold
vs.
Moses Feigenbaum.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington *Journal*, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Moses Feigenbaum to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will rendered against him.

Witness, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

JASPER ETHRIDGE, Clerk.

July 6, 1855.—[44-6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE-HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.

July 6, 1855.[—44-4t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of July, 1855, a negro man named "LOUIS," about 5 feet 6 inches high, would weigh 150 to 160 pounds, about 23 years of age. Had on when he left, a black homespun sack—had a black carpet-bag with him. Said negro was raised in Craven county, N. C., and may be making his way there, or perhaps will be lurking near the residence of his former owner, Mr. William Pugh, of Pitt county, N. C.

The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in North or South Carolina, so I can get him.

FURNIFOLD RHEM.

Georgetown, S. C., July 6th. 44-2m*.

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the county of Sampson, will meet in Clinton on MONDAY, the 23d of July, and examine all who apply for certificates. Those having certificates will please present them when they come to be examined.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Sec'y of Ex. Com.

July 5, 1855.—[44-3t

STRICKLANDSVILLE MALE SEMINARY.

THE Stockholders of Stricklandsville Male Seminary are requested to meet at Stricklandsville, on the 27th of July inst., to transact important business.

July 6.—[44-3t. JACOB W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

JULY ACCOUNTS.—All bills contracted at the Hat and Cap Emporium previous to July 1st, 1855, will be ready for settlement on Monday the 2nd, and it is hoped that our patrons will come promptly forward and settle their accounts.

June 30. C. MYERS.

FINE BLUE SILK UMBRELLAS, light and handsome, selling at very low figures.

June 30. C. MYERS.

LAND WARRANTS.—Highest cash prices paid for Land Warrants by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

June 21. 246-d&w.

GUANO. 50 bags GUANO. For sale by

June 25th. ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

LONDON PUNCH.—Latest No. for sale at

June 26. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	24	@ 25
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@ 6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 50	@ 12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16	@ 17
Adamantine	25	@ 30
Sperm	30	@ 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java	15	@ 16
Laguayra	13	@ 14
Rio	11½	@ 12½
St. Domingo	11	@ 12
Cotton, ℔ lb.	10	@ 10½
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	0 00	@ 1 50
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@ 8
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@ 17
Eggs, ℔ doz	22	@ 23
Empty Barrels, each,		
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@ 2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@ 50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets	0 00	@ 0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@ 20 00
do. No. 2		@ 12 00
do. No. 3.	6 50	@ 7 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@ 0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@ 00 00
Herrings, East	5 50	@ 6 00
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@ 0 00
do. do. cut,		0 00
Dry Cod. ℔ cwt.	0 00	@ 4 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.,		
Canal.	13 00	@ 14 00
N. C. brands	11 25	@ 11 75
Grain, ℔ bush.		
Corn	0 00	@ 0 00
Oats	00	@ 00
White Beans	0 00	@ 0 00
Pease, Cow.	0 00	@ 1 25
do. Ground.	0 00	@ 0 00
Rice, rough.	0 00	@ 0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@ 6¼
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	1 70	@ 1 75
Northern	0 00	@ 1 60
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½	@ 00
American, ref.	5½	@ 00
do. sheer	0	@ 00
do. hoop	0	@ 7
Swede	5½	@ 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@ 1 40
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	40	@ 45
N. E. Rum	50	@ 55
Gin	50	@ 55
Brandy	50	@ 55
do. Apple	75	@ 1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@ 8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@ 8 00
Scantling	0 00	@ 6 00
Molasses, per gallon.		
Cuba	00	@ 30
N. Orleans	28	@ 30
Nails, ℔ lb.		
Cut	5	@ 5¼
Wrought	10	@ 12½
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.		
*Virgin dip	2 35	@ 2 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@ 2 35
Hard	0 00	@ 1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 2 00
Pitch do.	1 75	@ 2 00
Rosin, No. 1,	2 12½	@ 3 00
do. No. 2,	0 00	@ 0 00
do. No. 3,	1 20	@ 1 30
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@ 35
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@ 30
Oils, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	1 25	@ 2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@ 1 00
do. boiled	00	@ 1 10
Whale	95	@ 1 10
Rosin	20	@ 75
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@ 1 50
Irish, do.	0 00	@ 2 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 0 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	13	@ 14
Middlings	0	@ 11½
Shoulders	00	@ 11
Hog round	12½	@ 13
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	00	@ 11½
Shoulders	00	@ 10½
N. C. Lard	13	@ 14
West'n do.	00	@ 00
Butter	32	@ 35
Cheese	0	@ 0 00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	22 50	@ 23 00
do. Prime	00 00	@ 00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@ 00 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@ 00 00
Poultry.		
Chickens, live	16	@ 40
do. dead	00	@ 00
Turkeys, live	1 25	@ 1 30
do. dead, lb	00	@ 00
Salt,		
Alum ℔ bush.	00	@ 00
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	1 35	@ 1 40
do. fine.	0 00	@ 0 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico	6½	@ 8
New Orleans	5	@ 7
Muscovado	5½	@ 7
Loaf & crush	9½	@ 11
Clarified and Granulated.	7½	@ 9
Soap, ℔ lb.	4	@ 7½
Shingles, ℔ M.		
Contract	4 25	@ 6 00
Common	2 00	@ 2 50
Staves, ℔ M.		
W. O. Bbl	12 50	@ 15 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@ 20 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	@ 13 00
Timber, ℔ M.		
Shipping	0 00	@ 0 00
Mill, prime	5 50	@ 7 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00	@ 4 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	12	@ 12½

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.———*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½	per ct. prem.
New York,	1½	" "
Boston	1½	" "
Philadelphia	1½	per ct. prem
Virginia	0	" "
Charleston,	¼	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 35
Rosin and Tar, do.	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Flour, do	00	a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 65	a	00
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	00		8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	00		8

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5TH, 1855.

Business generally has been very dull since our review of Thursday last, owing principally to the fact that for two or three weeks past there have been only three or four vessels arrived here. There is a fair amount of produce waiting to go forward, and in the absence of shipping the quantity on the wharves is accumulating. Our report for the week's transactions will be found meagre, viz:

Turpentine—Ruled steady at last Thursday's quotations up to Monday, when there was a decline of 5 cents on yellow, and 20 @ 25 cents on virgin dip. The arrivals have been small for the week, but in the absence of shipping the demand has been confined to distillers. The transactions foot up only 1,479 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	27		$2 35	1 35
Friday	157	$2 50	2 35	1 35
Saturday	501	2 50	2 35	1 35
Monday	377	2 35@2 55	2 30@2 35	1 35
Tuesday	170		2 30	1 35
Thursday	247		2 35	1 35

This morning the price of yellow dip has advanced 5 cents, and quotations are the same as on this day week.

Spirits Turpentine—Since our review of Thursday last there has been very little doing in this article, and there appears to be few or no buyers at present in market. The sales for the week reach only 254 bbls., viz:

Friday	50 bbls. at	35 cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday	104 "	35 " "
Monday	100 "	35 " "

There has been nothing done since Monday, and at the time of closing our enquiries this morning the market is decidedly dull.

Rosin—Has been inactive since our last review, owing to the continued scarcity of shipping, and the transactions comprise only two or three small lots, as follows: On Friday, 300 bbls. No. 1 at $2 12½ to $3 ℔ bbl., as in quality; and 74 do. Common at $1 20; and Tuesday, 1,000 do. do. at $1 30 for large bbls. There is a large stock of Common on market, but there is no demand from buyers, and the market is dull at our quotation.

Tar—Has come to market sparingly, and in the absence of any demand from shippers the price has declined fully 20 cts. The sales for the week reach only 496 bbls., as follows:

Friday	103 bbls.	at 2 15 ℔ bbl.
Monday	211 "	" 2 15 " "
Tuesday	60 "	" 2 00 " "
Thursday	122 "	" 2 00 " "

Cotton—Since Thursday last the market has ruled quiet, with but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The only transaction we hear of, was 66 bales, [on Friday last] at 10 cents for low middling, and 10½ cents ℔ lb. for good middling.

Corn Meal—Comes in sparingly, and is in light supply. Two or three small parcels received per railroad, and selling to grocers at $1 50 ℔ bushel, in quantities to suit.

Flour—The market for Fayetteville and Wilmington brands has ruled quiet during the week, and prices have declined 25 @ 50 cents. Sales have been made of small parcels at $11 25 for fine, $11 50 for superfine, and $11 75 ℔ bbl. for family. Prices have a decided downward tendency, and buyers are unwilling to purchase more than what is sufficient for immediate use, in anticipation of a decline.

Grain—Corn is in fair demand, and very little on market. The receipts since our last have been confined to small parcels per railroad, which have gone into store and selling at $1 35 @ $1 40 ℔ bushel for yellow.———Oats—No receipts and supply light.———Rice—69 casks clean received, and retailing to grocers at 6¼ cents ℔ lb.

Hay—Little or nothing done for the week, and the supply of Northern make in store is fully fair for the season. A lot of 59 bales ordinary quality sold at auction on Tuesday at from 70 to 80 cents ℔ 100 lbs.

Molasses—Cuba is enquired after, but there is none in first hands, and retailers have only a small quantity in store. We quote at 30 cents ℔ gallon.

Provisions—In N. C. Bacon no change to notice in prices;—there is a fair supply in store, with a limited enquiry from grocers. Sales for the week of 8 @ 10,000 lbs. at 11¾ cents for sides and shoulders, 12¾ cents for hog round, 90 days, and 13 @ 14 cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality; for hams there is very little demand. For *Western* cured there is but little demand at present, with a light supply on market. Since our last we notice sales at 10 @ 10½ cents for shoulders, and 11 @ 11½ cents ℔ lb. for sides.——— Lard—For N. C. make there is an active demand. One or two small lots received this week and sold at 13 cents in bbls., and 13½ @ 14 cents ℔ lb. in kegs.———Pork—Northern Mess is in light supply, and prices have again advanced $1 @ $1 50, with sales from store at $22 50 @ $23 ℔ lb., as in quantity.

Shingles—Common are brought in slowly, and we note only one or two small lots sold this week at $2 50 ℔ M.

Timber—The market continues dull, and but two or three rafts have been brought in since last review. See table for prices, as in quality.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 2.—Bacon 10½@11. Beeswax 24@25. Coffee Rio, 12@13. Laguira, 13½; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 10 @ 10¼; ordinary to mid. 9¾. Feathers, 35@40. Flour, Family, 10 75@00 00; Superfine, $10 50@00 00; Scratched, 10@00 00. Grain—Corn 1 35 @1 40; Wheat, 150@00; Oats, 75; Peas, $1 10@1 20; Rye, $1 00@0 00; Hides—Dry 8@10; Green, 4@5. Lard 11@11½. Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) $1 75 @ 0 00 Alum, ℔ bu. 0 00@0 00.

Bacon—No change. Cotton—The late news has unsettled the market. Corn—Receipts do not exceed the demand. No change in price. Flour—Prices somewhat variable.—Spirits Turpentide dull at 31 to 32.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Cotton—The market continues to wear a languid and drooping appearance. The sales today were limited to about 500 bales, and purchasers claim to have obtained a further advantage over sellers. The extremes of sales were from 10¼ to 11¼.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton is unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates. Flour—Sales of Straight State at $8 50, and good Ohio at $9. Southern $9. Wheat is a trifle lower, sales of Southern $2 45. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales at 89@92 cents. Pork is easier, but not quotably lower, sales of new Mess at $19 37½. Beef unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates. Lard is unchanged, sales at 11 cents. Whisky is firm, sales of Ohio at 41 cents. Groceries and Naval Stores are dull. Iron is firm. Rice is firm at 6¾ cents.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour—Howard street $9 75 ℔ bbl.; City Mills $9 87½. Rye Flour, $7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal—Country $4 75; City $5 ℔ bbl. Grain.—Wheat—prime red $2 05@2 10; white $2 10@2 15. Corn—sales of white, ordinary to good, $1 00@1 02, and good to strictly prime $1 03@$1 04; yellow 96@98 cents; mixed 95@96 cts.; Oats—Maryland and Virginia 47@50 cents; Pennsylvania 50@52 cents. Rye—Pennsylvania $1 40. Beef, sales of Mess at $18 50; No. 1 $16 50; Prime $14 50. Pork, Mess is held at $19 50; Prime $16. Bacon, Shoulders at 9¼ cents, Sides 10¼ cents, and Hams 13 cents. Bulk Meats, Shoulders 8 cts., Sides 9 cents, and Hams 9½ cents. Lard, bbls. 11 cents; kegs 12@12½ cents. Coffee—Rio, middling to fair 10¼@11 cts.; choice 11@11¼; Laguayra 10½@11 cents; Java 14@15 cents. Molasses—Cuba Muscovado 28½ cents; New Orleans 32@33 cents; Porto Rico 30@32 cents. Rice 6¼@6½ cents ℔ lb. Sugars, New Orleans $6 25@7; Cuba $6 50; Porto Rico $6 50 @7 25. Whiskey, western 38@40 ℔ gallon.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The Cotton market is unsettled. Middling is offered at from 10 @ 10¼ cts. ℔ lb.—The sales during the week have comprised 2500 bales, and the receipts 53,500. The decrease in the receipts at this port amounts to 201,000 bales, and the stock on hand to 51,000. Flour is quoted at $8 ℔ bbl., and Mixed Corn at 75 cents ℔ bushel.

NEW-BERNE, June 29.—Since our last report receipts of all kind of produce have been unusually light, and in fact many kinds have not arrived. One small lot of Bacon, less than 100 lbs. was sold, mostly hams at 14½ cents. The receipts of Turpentine during the week foot up not over 1200 bbls. Sales from $2 75@2 90 for dip; market closing at $2 85. Tar is $2 30 for 32 gal. bbls., with light receipts and quick sales.—*News.*

SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Brunswick County. Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1855.

IT appearing to the Court that a special Term of the Superior Court is necessary, it is therefore ordered that a Term be held on the fourth Monday in July, 1855, and that the Clerk of this Court advertise the same in the newspapers published in the city of Wilmington.

This, therefore, is to notify all suitors, witnesses, and all other persons who have unsettled business on the civil docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Smithville at the time aforesaid.

Witness, Wm. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Smithville, this the 5th day of June, A. D., 1855.

WM. SMITH, Clerk Sup'r Court.

June 9th, 1855. 236-t4thmjy.

ARE YOU READY?—All accounts due us up to the 1st of July, 1855, are made out; those indebted will please call and settle. Our terms are CASH, and no account will be allowed to remain unsettled over THIRTY DAYS.

July 3, 1855. JONES & FOYLES.

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—All accounts on our Books are now due, July 1, 1855. Those who *call* and settle will save us the trouble of presenting their accounts. We expect *all* bills to be paid; and all accounts made with us, between this day and January 1st, will be due January 1st.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.

July 3, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Hardware Business heretofore conducted by J. M. ROBINSON, will from this date be carried on by J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

All the accounts of the old firm are now made out, and *must* be closed by note or otherwise.

All persons having claims against J. M. ROBINSON, will please present them at once. I shall delay my usual trip North for a short time, for the *express* purpose of settling accounts, and hope my friends will call promptly.

J. M. ROBINSON.

July 2, 1855

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1833, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of Freeman & Houston; and in New York as D. C. Freeman & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington.

D. C. FREEMAN.
GEO. HOUSTON.

March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

NOTICE TO TURPENTINE AND TAR MAKERS

BY A RECENT RESOLUTION of the Chamber of Commerce, for the sale of Turpentine and Tar to be made by the producers, or their agents, and not by the Inspectors as heretofore. The undersigned, as a Produce Broker, respectfully offers his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar, as Broker and Agent for the sale of these articles, and, should he meet with sufficient encouragement, will give his exclusive attention to this branch of the Naval Store trade.

The undersigned also begs leave to say to his country friends and the public, that he has had twenty years experience in the Naval Store trade, and flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all parties for whom he may transact business. He also begs to call the attention of producers of Turpentine and Tar to the fact that the Brokerage on the sale of these articles is to be paid by the purchaser, viz; one cent per barrel. JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1855. 213-tf –37 tf

Herald copy 3 moths.

JUST OPENED, the largest assortment of Chemicals ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

100 lbs. Sugar Lead;
50 " Sulph. Zinc;
25 " Vallett's Mass;
500 ozs. German Quinine;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts;
15 bbls. Copperas;
25 lbs. Calomel;
30 " Blue Mass;
3 carboys Spirits Nitre (fff);
3 " Agna Ammonia, (fff) and a number of other Chemicals, from the Laboratories of Powers & Weightman, Chas. Ellis & Co. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,

June 2nd. Wholesale Druggists.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having, on the first February, taken MR. DAVID E. BUNTING into partnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DAVIS & BUNTING.

Feb. 20. SAM'L DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the adjacent country, that they now have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of goods, comprising Dry-Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Provisions, Groceries, &c., &c. And hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 20.—142-d&wtf DAVIS & BUNTING.

WM. B. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES;

Also, a choice selection of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which they are willing to sell for small profits

Terms:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to remain unsettled over

THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

June 7.—d&w-tf

VOL. 8 BALLOU'S PICTORIAL—bound uniform with all the preceding volumes of Gleason's Pictorial. Also, a supply of the 7 back volumes. On hand and for sale at

July 5. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR JULY. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

July 5.

THE NEW GREAT RELIGIOUS NOVEL—"Which: The Right or the Left?" For sale at

July 5. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

OUR "First Families,"—A Novel of Philadelphia Good Society, by a descendant of the "Pens." Just published. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

July 5.

SALT! SALT!!—5000 bushels Alum Salt;
5000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt;
500 " Marshall's Fine Salt.
Daily expected—for sale by

June 18, 1855. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & Co.

IN STORE, and for sale low to close consignment, 30 bbls. Mess Pork, 50 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar, 100 bales Hay, 10 bbls. Cuba Molasses.

June 9, 1855. PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1855.

Affairs in Europe.

So far as we can judge from the latest advices, the whole matter at issue between the contending parties is more at sea than ever, with even a smaller prospect of a speedy and peaceful solution than before. Indeed, the allies begin to calculate on a six years' war, at least, and are making their arrangements accordingly; and the London Times, believed at the present time to reflect the views of the British government, speaks of the "Four Points," and all other previously existing propositions for the settlement of the pending dispute, as already passed away and lost sight of. The result of warlike operations must alone determine the character of any settlement which may be made. The demands of the allies will depend upon the position they may occupy. They may be in a position to demand and insist upon more—they may be forced to content themselves with less. The fortune of war must decide. The war is no longer in any aspect a Turkish affair. It is Anglo-Frankish and Russian. If the allies can make Russia submit to their terms, they will. If they *can't* make her do so, they know they can't wheedle or intimidate her, and they can no longer operate by the threat of an European coalition, for Germany, including Austria and Prussia, will not become parties to such a movement as against Russia, while they are held in check by the perilous position of their Rhenish and Italian possessions from taking any active part against the allies. Warned by the fate of the great Napoleon, the nations of the West will not risk their forces in the Baltic, where they may be shut in by the winter, and cut off both by cold ice and cold steel.—Their efforts will be mainly confined to the Southern portion of the Empire, as it is in that direction that jealousy is chiefly felt in regard to the extension of Russian power, and it is also in that direction that the allies wish to extend their own, and it is also in that direction that England fears any attempt upon her Eastern possessions.

The *Times* and other English papers, apparently official or semi-official, speak strongly of the union of the Principalities under one government, as a means of building up a barrier against Russian advances on the Danube. Such things, even if practicable, have always failed on trial. The formation of national character—the agglomeration of the elements of national strength and union, must be the result of some internal movement. Like all other forms of vitality, nationality must grow, it cannot be made to order.

When Rogues Fall Out, &c.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, for some months past a tremendous friend of the K. N. movement, and a ferocious enemy of the President and Cabinet, from whom he did *not* receive a foreign mission, has lately discovered the most astonishing virtues in George Law, the speculator in steamboats, filibustering and rusty muskets; a man who by hook or by crook has made much money, and who can pay for any service the *Herald* may do him.

Now Law, for all his money, is a coarse and uncivilized person, and even with his money he don't feel that he is quite the thing. He has a sort of cent. per cent. reputation and position, and that is all, but the bullying money-bag 'sights for political distinction, and the chance for plunder that official position would open to a man like him, up to the tricks of trade, and too "energetic" to stop for small scruples of conscience.

Strangely enough, too, Bennett sights for respectability. He has talents of a certain order—has made money, but wants to make more. Is at the head of the "Satanic" press in the United States. The first objects of his ambition, money and notoriety, have been attained, but after all he has no personal respect or consideration. It was by way of a public certificate of respectability that Bennett wanted the mission to France. This was the motive of his praising Mr. Pierce and working for his election; but Franklin Pierce may have made imprudent appointments of unsuitable men, but he never could be brought to elevate a notoriously low scoundrel like Bennett.—Hence, Bennett has turned against him with most malicious fury, and is now going for "Sam" and George Law, who, no doubt, has promised him anything, in the event of the election of the said George Law to the Presidency.

Well, Vespasian Ellis, of the Washington Organ, a sort of joint stock affair, don't go for George Law, and the Petersburg Intelligencer don't go for him neither, and so the Herald pitches into them and they into it, and the fur flies and the cat gets out of the bag, and Ellis has to leave the organ, but not without first warning the readers of that paper of the treachery of the New Yorkers, who accepted the platform only for sinister purposes, who have no idea to stick up to it, and who are, in short scoundrels.

We think that pretty near all that is said on both sides is true. Bennett is his own stock company.—Ellis was only a hireling, paid a salary to abuse his former Democratic associates. They are specimens of classes.

General Cass.

The Wilmington *Herald* of Thursday, states on the authority (Heaven save the mark!) of the New York *Herald*, that certain statesmen at the North approve of the K. N. Platform of the Philadelphia Council. Among the names mentioned is that of General Cass. We have not the slightest doubt but that General Cass does approve of some portions of the platform; that, for instance, which says that Congress has no power to exclude from admission into the Union any State because its Constitution does, or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system. And here let it be remarked, that an approval of this is what could neither be wrung, coaxed, wheedled, begged nor beseeched from any Know-Nothing in General Cass' State—not even the "Third Degree" members. As for the proscriptive and consolidating parts of the platform, General Cass' speech made in the Senate of the United States, a few months past, is on record, and shows what his position is. A K. N. Legislature instructed him to go for the repeal of the Nebraska Bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, and he didn't obey, but shewed the order up in an unenviable light.

New Orleans.—It would appear that Norfolk and Buffalo and New Haven are not the only points reached by the reaction of Know-Nothingism. At an election held in New Orleans, on the 25th, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Elgee, Anti-Know-Nothing, received three thousand four hundred and fifteen votes, and Merrick, K. N., received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven. For the last year or two, the Know-Nothing have been in the habit of carrying New Orleans by nearly two thousand majority, usually celebrating their victory by patriotically killing an Irishman or two. The hand-writing on the wall is becoming too plain to be mistaken. The affair is doomed to speedy and merited dissolution. The *ruins* of the Democratic and Whig parties, forsooth! Aye, and of the country, too, if it only had its swing.

☞ The Know Nothings had a ratification meeting at Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening last. A. A. McKethan, Esqr., former democrat, presided, and John W. Cameron, Federalist Editor, made the Speech. Verily, a case of political *crim con.* Cheers were given for McKethan, Reid and Cameron. "When shall we three meet again?"

A K. N. President.—We notice in the last Raleigh *Star*, an account of a K. N. ratification meeting recently held at Raleigh. This meeting was presided over by "O. L. Burch, Esq." This O. L. Burch, Esq., is the same gentleman who came into a Democratic meeting held in Raleigh, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic Convention, and attempted to participate and influence the proceedings of that meeting, while he was at that time a sworn member of a secret order, which professes to have risen on the ruins of the Democratic party. Mr. Burch was incontinently silenced.

But we can hardly think that Mr. Burch's assurance was much greater than that of a Congressional candidate who will stand before a Democratic audience, as Mr. Reid does in this District, and vaunt his soundness as a Democrat, while he proclaims himself the champion of a party which openly asserts that it has arisen upon the ruins of the Democratic party.

Mr. Burch, the K. N. President, was a very eager, and very disappointed seeker after office under Franklin Pierce. The said Franklin Pierce did not give Mr. Burch an office, and therefore he has made an enemy for life, and the Democratic party has lost O. L. Burch. God save the State!

Mr. Burch is a fair specimen of a class—the only class of Democratic politicians that have joined the K. N's. We can spare them, we rather think, and we are certain that even their new allies will soon get tired of their importunities.

☞ The "Locomotive" is the "fast" name of a small sheet published at Newberne, the 6th number of which has reached us. Published semi-monthly, by A. M. Watson and A. R. Raven, at 50 cents a year. We suppose it is intended to be lively, for it has by way of a running head over its pages, "The Locomotive—A Lively Newspaper." It is now about as little as a Locomotive ever gets to be, but is to be considerably enlarged—increased one hundred per cent, when it will become quite a steam horse. Hooray!

Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 28th, brings Liverpool dates to the 16th inst.

The English papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the allies before Sebastopol. The French, as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White works of the Russians, after most sanguinary fighting. Five thousand men were killed and wounded.

The French took sixty-two guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The allied fleets have achieved new successes in the sea of Azoff, and have burned the Russian stores at Taganrog, Manopol, and Ganetsick.

A boat expedition was being fitted out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing important from the line of the Tchernaya, or from the Baltic fleets.

It will be seen from our commercial news, Breadstuffs have declined; Cotton quiet, and money was easy.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The War.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the Allies, on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea, these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected. The ravine farthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann attack, is that descending to the careening harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the careening harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works on a lower slope of it—one at 800 yards, and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel.—These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for Pelissier's dispatch of June 9th says, "the enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the careening bay."

This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff Tower stands, and, opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the allies. The Victoria attack carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the town, and about 500 yards in front of it is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of the hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7th. The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with 12 embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the careening bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at a half-way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another of 12 guns on the hill above careening bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside the line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff ravine and this middle ravine.

On this ridge also stands the allied Crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an *abbatis*, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications. From this description it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari passu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea.

We now give the official accounts of these operations:

Gen. Pelissier's first despatches are quite dramatic. "June 6th, 10 P. M. To-day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to morrow, please God, we will take them."

"June 7th, 11 P. M. At 6.30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert, and over the two redoubts at Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity."

June 8th. Last evening we took possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

June 9. The stipulation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2d May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's despatch we have received, via Halifax.

Later accounts state that the British loss was eleven officers killed, namely: Col. Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett and Wray, and Lieutenants Lawrence, Stone, Machell and Lowrey; 150 private men killed, 510 wounded and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. General Pelissier's despatch informs us that the English allies carried the rifle works in the Quarry.

Pelissier's latest despatches are:

"June 10th, 11½ P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, of whom 20 were officers, and 73 pieces of cannon."

"June 11th, 11 P. M.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther off. We are preparing new batteries. (Signed,) Pelissier."

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg, evening of June 8th:

"After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamtchatka, Selenghinsk, and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtchatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves and retook it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery, (the French holding a lodgement near,) from whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may say that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. They have lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and seven officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon."

Loss of the U. S. Brig Porpoise.

Washington, June 25—The Navy Department today received official intelligence which has produced a conviction that the U. S. brig Porpoise has been lost with all her officers and crew. It will be remembered that the Porpoise was one of the vessels detailed on the special service of the expedition to Behrings Straits, North Pacific and China Seas. The following were her officers: Acting Leiutenant, Wm. King Bridge, commanding; Acting Lieuts. Wm. Reily, Sylvanus J. Bliss and Wm. Van Wyck; Assistant surgeon, James Stuart; Midshipman, George F. B. Baber.

Mexican Intelligence.

New Orleans, June 27.—Advices from Brazos to the 21st instant state that all the towns of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, except Matomoras, Reynosa and Camargo, have pronounced in favor of the revolution without bloodshed.

The Monster Ship.—Dickens' Household Words of the 25th of May contains a long account of the largest steamer ever built or projected It is being built on an island in the Thames, near Greenwich.

The writer says that a great variety of speculations exist as to the nature of the huge bulk. Some have not the slightest doubt as to its being a new sort of gasometer for supplying London with pure gas. Others believe it to be a pile of fire-proof warehouses, on the Milner Safe principle, for the better custody of the national state papers and the crown jewels. By some it is said to be an enormous oven for baking bread and roasting coffee for our troops in the Crimea. One or two have heard, on good authority, that it is intended for Wombwell's Menagerie, to be moved on a hundred wheels. Others again have the firmest belief in its being an iron incarnation of Lord Dundonald's mysterious plan for destroying Cronstadt and Sebastopol.

Now, it happens that none of these opinions are correct. Not one of these guessers have ever dreamed of this object being the mid portion of a ship, which we have since learned is really the case. A ship! talk of the Great Harry, or the Great Britain, or any other great craft of the middle age or modern period! They shrink into utter insignificance by the side of our metal monster of the Isle of Dogs.

The huge fabric erecting at the Isle of Dogs as yet bears no resemblance to any known kind of craft.—At a distance the eye is unable to detect any particular proportions about it, and if we were to be pressed on the point, we shall say that it had no shape at all. A closer inspection, however, shows a line of uprights at each end, which mark the shelving proportions of stem and stern, and then one can perceive that the object before us is really intended for a ship.

Standing on the banks of the river Thames, with vast open space on one side, and Greenwich Hospital on the other, it is not easy to form a just conception of this marine monster, which, for want of a better name, we call the Leviathan. It is being built by Scott, Russell & Co., from designs of Mr. Brunel, the engineer, whose conception the entire fabric is. When we remind our readers that the Royal Albert line of battle-ship, of one hundred and twenty guns, is something under four thousand tons, and about two hundred and twenty feet in length; and that the Simla and Himalaya, at present the largest steamers afloat, are only 320 feet in length or thereabouts, they may form some idea of the proportions of this Eastern Steam Navigation Company's ship, when they are told that it would be 680 feet in length and 25,000 tons burden; in other words, of more than six times the capacity of our largest men-of-war, and about double the length of the largest steamship afloat.

The War on the Crimea—The Towns of Taganrog and Simpheropol.

The most important town on the Sea of Azoff is that of Taganrog, with 25,000 inhabitants. It forms the depot for the produce of the south-east of Russia. Amongst its public buildings are remarkable the Admiralty, the Marine Hospital, the Quarantine Building, the Bank, and the College. It has an Exchange, and about 170 warehouses. The fort or citadel which protects the town is said to be in a state of decay. Taganrog has 26 vessels of a larger description, and 684 for the coast navigation. The harbor is only accessible for vessels of inconsiderable draft. It was here that the Emperor Alexander died, on the 1st of December, 1825.

Simpheropol, against which General Pelissier's movements appear to be directed, is the capital of the Crimea; it counts 14,000 inhabitants, of which from 5,000 to 6,000 are Tartars. The town is situated on the base of the Taurian mountain chain It is described as well built, and presenting, with the villas surrounding it, a beautiful aspect. It contains six churches, amongst which the cathedral is remarkable for being built in good architectural taste. The town has also a Russian College, four other schools, and several factories. It is central, and consequently a most important point in regard to the trade in the productions of the Crimea. Its acquisition by the allies would prove, therefore, a great advantage, as it would make it possible to thus draw supplies from the resources of the country, which they have hitherto been unable to effect. General Pelissier has told his soldiers that they would receive for this march upon Simpheropol only four days' provisions, as on the fifth they must be in the town. But as yet he has not been able to cross the Tchernaya.—*Philadelphia American.*

Ex-President Van Buren at an Earthquake.—An American gentleman writes from Nice, Italy, that during the last season, while Mr. Van Buren was in that city, hearing that earthquakes were formerly prevalent in that part of the country, but that no shock had been felt for a number of years, told his Italian host, that for the rarity and novelty of it, he would like to have a "small shake" happen while he was there. Sure enough, in a few weeks thereafter, in the dead of the night, the whole city and mountains commenced rocking, and the inhabitants, in the greatest consternation, fled into the streets—Among others in the park, which is near the hotel, was Mr. Van Buren, in primitive costume, and in a high state of excitement. The ex-President and the citizens passed the balance of the night in the streets, and he was perfectly satisfied with the "small shake."

Full forty thousand voters of the State of Connecticut, ask for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.—*Hartford Courant.*

Fudge! There are not one quarter of that number, in the State, who care the snap of a finger for the "Missouri Compromise," or the demagogues who are trying to make political capital out of its repeal! A majority of the people of Connecticut are willing that the people of each territory should organize a government to suit themselves; and have no desire to dictate, or be dictated to, in matters of domestic concern. This "veneration for the Missouri Compromise," is a newly-born virtue in Connecticut. It is but a few years, since a whig Legislature voted down a Resolution expressive of its binding obligations.—*New Haven Ct., Register, (Dem.)*

We have in another column announced (says the Washington *Union*,) the removal of John Wilson from the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the temporary appointment of Geo. C. Whiting, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, in his place. It may be proper for us to say that this change has been made solely upon political grounds.

Couldn't Get Him.—The following is from the last number of the Southern Military Gazette. It reads like one of Hooper's stories:

"Old John Sarchem was for many years known as one of the shrewdest men about Montgomery. In fact, there were many persons who did not hesitate to say that his shrewdness was nothing but rascality. The chief peculiarity of old John was, that he could prove anything under the face of the heavens, if he chose to do so, in a Court of justice Even the lawyers got to be afraid of him. One of their number had a note for $100 on old John, and for some time he was afraid to sue on it, least John should prove a set-off of some sort against it, although there was nothing of the sort existing in reality. A bright thought occurred to *Greenbag:* He would sue in the name of Peter Squizlefanter, and as no such man ever existed, it would be difficult to show that he ever owed Sarchem anything. He did so. At the trial Sarchem proved by three witnesses that Peter Squizlefanter was an old "residenter," and was indebted to him, the said John, at the time of the supposed transfer of the note, and continually since in a sum *double the amount due on it!* Nobody ever "took issue" with Sarchem *after that!*

Popular Ignorance.—There is an opinion prevalent among many (says the Baltimore American) that in case of death by murder or other violent cause, it is against the law to lay hands on the defunct until the Coroner is present, and that any one so doing subjects himself to a penalty. The Philadelphia Bulletin states that not long since, in that city, a man who had been killed by being caught in a machine, was suffered to hang for some time in a mangled condition, until those present were assured that the mere extrication of the corpse from its position would not involve punishment. In the Morris Jerseyman we find it mentioned that recently, at the Rockaway Basin of the Morris Canal, a boy named Henry Herring, aged about thirteen years, while performing some duty on a boat, fell over into the canal. An alarm was immediately given, a boat-hook procured, and boy taken out. He had been in the water only about five minutes, and it was stated that his eyes were open, and that he had every appearance of coming to life; but his rescuers tied a rope around his neck, and threw him back into the canal, where he remained until morning; they alleged as a reason for so doing, that they thought the law required him to remain in the water until an inquest could be held!

Supperless to Bed.—The New Bedford Standard says that on Wednesday evening, a Providence gentleman gave a brilliant entertainment to a large company of acquaintances. As the hour of refreshment drew near, a bountiful and elegant collation was spread out upon the table, and the host, after a hasty glance to see that everything was arranged to his satisfaction, re-entered the parlor to summon his guests. He was absent but a few moments; but on returning with his company to the supper room, lo, what a change was there! The table which he had left groaning under the weight of all delicacies of the season, was bare and desolate. Everything else remained undisturbed, but some mysterious hand had awaited an opportunity when the servants were away and the room was empty, to clear the board by one fell swoop, and furnish a practical exemplification of the theatrical phrase, *exeunt omnes.* The fond hopes of the hungry guests were demolished, and the tempting viands which had been prepared for their palates were, in all probability, consigned to the plebeian stomach of an unscrupulous thief. The Standard suggests that the affair was possibly a joke prepared for the perpetrator by some obliging friend. We should think the perpetrator of such a joke would never dare acknowledge his connection with the deed. He would be withered by the treasured indignation of the disappointed revellers.

Boston Journal.

The Doom of Treachery.

Nothing more instructively marks the triumphant progress of the Democratic party, in spite of the treasons of men it has nursed into greatness, than the tombstones which indicate where such ingrates lie buried. Each is, in itself, an admonition and a history. No administration was ever called upon to contend with so many disappointed and revengeful leaders as Andrew Jackson. His path was beset with them Men whom he had taken to his bosom, whom he had lifted into power, whom he had defended against the world, were too often carried away by dishonest hopes. In every case it was a selfish or a corrupt motive which controlled them. They carried their griefs into the whig market, and sold them to the highest bidder. They halted at no falsehood, stickled at no calumny against their former friend, but struck home with bold malignity. How strange it is to see a man who boasts the name of Andrew Jackson Donelson imitating this example at the present day—one who knows, or ought to know, the desires which animated the deserters from the democratic party during the days of Jackson! Does he flatter himself that his own motives are higher and purer? Does he, too, like the faithless sentinels during the bank war, flatter himself with the insane infatuation that it is not he who has left the democratic party, but the democracy who have left him? All his epithets against President Pierce are so many copies of the epithets against Jackson. And upon what an issue has he joined the foe? It is not upon questions such as lost (?) to the democracy the Whites, the McDuffies, the Tallmadges, and the Riveses of the past; it is not upon such issues that gave these men pretexts for desertion that Donelson has fled. No; he has left the democratic party because that party is true to a great democratic principle. He leaves it upon an issue such as aroused Jefferson against the alien and sedition laws; and, to gratify his animosties against an administration that would not favor his wishes, he is willing to strike hands with men all their lives against the democracy, and at all times the foes of his benefactor and his friend, Andrew Jackson. Shame, where is thy blush? Happily, however, for consistent history, hardly had Major Donelson united himself to the ranks of the proscriptionists than their doom seemed to be fixed. It may have been an accidental coincidence, but it shows that what has been before will be again, and that men who forget their own principles, and fly in the face of their own record, and essay to gratify revenge at the expense of character, are, in nearly every instance, broken on the very wheel they have erected for others.—*Washington Union.*

Chinese Amazement at English Fashions.

Europeans who go to China are apt to consider the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire very odd and supremely ridiculous, and the provincial Chinese at Canton and Macao pay back this sentiment with interest It is very amusing to hear their sarcastic remarks on the appearance of the devils of the West, their utter astonishment at the sight of their tight-fitting garments, their wonderful trousers and prodigious round hats, like chimney-pots, the shirt collars adapted to cut off the ears, and making a frame around such grotesque faces, with long noses and blue eyes, no beard or mustache, but a handful of curly hair on each cheek. The shape of the dress coat puzzles them above everything. They try in vain to account for it, calling it a half-garment, because it is impossible to make it meet over the breast, and because there is nothing in front to correspond with the tail behind. They admire the judgment and exquisite taste of putting buttons behind where they never have anything to button.—How much handsomer they think themselves with their narrow, oblique black eyes, high cheek bones and little round noses, their shaven crowns and magnificent pig-tails hanging almost to their heels! Add to all these natural graces a conical hat covered with red fringe, and ample tunic, with large sleeves and black satin boots, and a white sole of immense thickness, and it must be evident to all that a European cannot compare in appearance with a Chinese.

Postmaster General Campbell was applied to recently by the Postmaster at York, Pa., to know whether a letter containing, as was supposed, counterfeit money, could be opened at the request of the police authorities, in order that the money contained therein might be identified as the same as that passed by the prisoner, and that thus further evidence might be furnished to aid in his conviction and punishment. The Postmaster General replied, emphatically, that it could not; that he had no right, nor any officer under him, to open any letter until it reached the Dead Letter Office, and that this principle must be always acted upon by those in the employment of the Department. Judge Hall, of New York, formerly Postmaster General, gave a decision a few days ago, that a letter in the mails could not be opened under any circumstances.

"Why, my dear brother, will you put a thief into your head to steal away your brains?" said a temperance disciple to a person with a glass of brandy and water at his lips. "Because I have a plenty to spare, but if a thief were to enter your skull for brains he would n't find booty enough to pay travelling expenses," was the rude response.

Morality of Know-Nothingism.

The Pennsylvanian says that it did not publish the proceedings of the late Know-Nothing National Council, "not because the members were not purchaseable, but on account of the high price one-half the members *at least* held themselves at. The smallest sort of creatures in the National Council demanded *one thousand dollars* for their notes of the proceedings from day to day—but they were written so imperfectly, for want of education, that we refused to purchase at that exorbitant price. The *Tribune, Herald* and *Express* had secured the cream of the Council, and we were not disposed to purchase the skim milk. This accounts for our New York cotemporaries furnishing the proceedings of the National Council, instead of ourselves. Those who *proffered* their services to us, for a heavy compensation, were hang-dog looking scamps, smooth as oil, which made us think of the razor's sharpness."

Fighting Southerners in Kansas—The Rev. Mr. Starr, whose twinkling, in Kansas, was extinguished in a hasty manner, on account of a slight defect in his ideas on Slavery, has been lecturing in New York on the subject, and attempting to impress upon his audience the utter barbarity of the Southerners. He says that directly after the Kansas bill passed, a great emigration demonstration in Boston, took place which effectually aroused the Missourians, and led them to say that if the Northerners came there they would out-fight them, for, says the Reverend Luminary, "they all have the idea that one Southern man can whip fifteen Northerners. I have friends there who have just this idea that a Northerner can't fight, don't know how to fight, hasn't got any blood in him to fight, and that one Southerner is equal to fifteen Northerners at any time in anything.

"People at the North talk all the while about Southern chivalry, as though there was not any there. They think that when they come to talk right up to a Southerner, he will come down. At the South, they say the Northerners do nothing but gas all the while. Now, to my mind, they are both badly mistaken. In the South there is an utter recklessness about which we know nothing at the North. They are always ready to fight at the drop of a hat. They had just as lief die about a sixpence as about a million of dollars when their blood is up. Here, at the North, men are of a different temperament. In the South, tell a man he lies, and he will say, 'I want an apology, or I'll kill you,' and he is taught to keep excited until he will kill you Here at the North tell a man he lies, and he is very much obliged to you, but, until you prove it, it is merely an assertion. I suppose men North can fight just as well as men South, but when the North think the South have got no pluck they are just as badly mistaken. The Northerner fights from a feeling of duty; the Southerner from excitement.

An Ugly Customer.—A Mr. Daniel Terryman communicates to the Massillon (Ohio) News, a thrilling encounter he had with a rattlesnake. On first discovery, his snakeship was preparing to appropriate to his use a squirrel by the side of the road, but probably fancying larger game, "put after" Mr. T., who gave "leg bail" and ran. On finding that the gap between him and the snake was closing, Mr. T. sought the first weapon in the shape of a club, and turning, gave the snake a blow just as the reptile was pausing and gathering for the fatal spring. The blow came just in the nick of time, and just in the right spot, severing the head from the body. Mr T. says:

"After the head was severed, the body continued to run in different directions, as is generally the case previous to death—but in this case it continued for an unusual length of time, owing no doubt to the size of the reptile and the amount of muscular strength which it possessed. After it became sufficiently quiet, so that it could be straightened out, I measured it closely, and found it to be exactly six feet eleven inches in length, by nine and a half inches in circumference, being the largest one of that species that had ever been seen in that region of the country"

Mr. T. has preserved the hide and the rattles as trophies of his victory.

Sensible to the Core.—In the course of some judicious remarks on matters and things in general, the New York Times observes:

"A coat that has the mark of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken-down merchants, clerks on pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to eyes that are well open, the fact of a silly lover or a husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a spirit of plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations and a husband who can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes us suspicious that the binding is the most important."

Physical Exercises.

One of the principal causes, if not the cause, of the attenuated and pallid appearance of Americans, is doubtless the neglect, or rather the violation—the habitual violation of the rules laid down by Nature for muscular development. The class of men in this country whose occupations are such as almost necessarily lead to the formation of sedentary habits is very large, larger perhaps in proportion, than that of any other commercial nation. And this will account in a measure for the fact that the various complaints, generally the concomitants of insufficient physical exercise, are more prevalent here than elsewhere. Our young men become clerks at an early age, and being thus confined to the narrow limits of a counting room at a time of life when the open air and constant motion of the body are indispensable, it is not surprising that they should be in their manhood so sadly deficient in muscular vigor and exhibit so little of the athletic development that are looked for in the sterner sex. With many such their lot is their fate, or is imposed as a necessity from which there is no escape, and for these there is some excuse for the loss of health and life. But what shall be said of those who make no effort to ameliorate their condition, or of that still more culpable class, who, from mere indolence, suffer their bodies to waste away, to sink into premature old age—actually paying a premium for crooked spines, humped backs, round shoulders, attenuated limbs and drooping heads! Such persons are guilty of a species of suicide, which inasmuch as it is more deliberate, may be equally if not more criminal than when the "brittle thread" is severed in an instant by the victim of misfortune or delirium.

In Germany, the old men thought that they saw the youth degenerating, both physically and socially; and after severe study and mature reflection, recommended by eloqent appeals, through the public prints, the adoption of vocal and gymnastic exercises, as characteristics of the German race In a short time, gymnastic and vocal associations were organized throughout the whole extent of Germany, which resulted in a highly favorable revolution in the physical condition of the people. It is not really necessary for proper and healthful exercise, that one should be provided with parallel bars, &c., for there are many things at hand that may be substituted for them, which can be made at no expense or trouble, equally efficient. Fist-irons, it is suggested by a cotemporary, can be used to develope the muscles of the arms and chest, and a rope to serve the same purpose for the lower limbs. If such simple exercises were practised daily within doors and in the open air by the youth of the country, there would soon be a diminution in the many defects which mar the appearance and impair the health of the people.—*Baltimore American.*

Wheat and Corn in Georgia.—The wheat harvest in Georgia is over, and the yield is said to be abundant. In the interior of the State new flour opened at $6 per cwt for first quality, and a further decline is expected. An unusally heavy crop of corn has been planted throughout the State, and the indications, it is said, are that the yield will be larger than for years.

Arrival of New Wheat.—There were offered on 'change yesterday, samples of new wheat from Virginia and Tennessee. Those from the latter State were samples of some 10,000 bushels new en route for this city. These are the first offerings of the new crop, and are represented as superior specimens.

Baltimore Sun.

Precocity.—A venerable young gentleman of our acquaintance, four years old, recently threw his maternal relative into a fit of admiration by the following speech: "I like all kinds of cake—most pound-cake, sponge-cake and jelly-cake, but I don't like stomach-ache!"

Love, Garters and Sausages.—About a hundred years ago a young lady of Amsterdam named Wilhelmina Terscheling was riding on horseback through the village of Boxmeer, when her horse became frightened and ran away with her. The young man who accompanied her, and to whom she was betrothed, cried out that he would give a hundred ducats to any one who would stop the horse.

The young villagers who were playing ball upon the green near by, seeing a woman in danger, threw themselves before the furious animal. One of them was thrown down and wounded, two others received contusions; the horse fell, and the beautiful Wilhelmina rolled in the dust. A young man who was passing, threw immediately his cloak over the lady before any one else had time to perceive a finely-turned leg and a pretty garter.

Mademoiselle Terscheling, on being carried home, had time to reflect; and the result of her reflections was that there must never be two men in the world who had seen her garter. She sent for her betrothed and said, "Will you kill the man who threw his cloak over me?"

"Who, I? What an enormity!"

"I thought you would refuse. Then I shall marry him. When my life was in danger you offered one hundred ducats to save me. This is the price you set upon my hand. Here are twenty-five hundred. You have made a good bargain."

She then sent for the stranger. "Monsieur," said she, "I am rich and young, and (she blushed prodigiously while adding one of these hypocritical periphrases by which women speak of their beauty) I am not considered repulsive. I wish to marry immediately. I see that you are surprised. I will be frank with you. I have sent for you because you have seen my garter. You have rendered me a great service, Monsieur. Without you all the young men of Boxmeer would have seen it, and as I could not have married them all I should have killed myself. But if you are not free, or I am not so happy as to please you, I shall give my hand and my fortune to a man who will kill you. Do you accept? yes or nor?"

"Yes; a thousand times yes! a hundred thousand times yes!"

The marriage took place, and was like all other marriages probably; we have no particulars on the subject. All the young men of Boxmeer were invited to the nuptials and sumptuously feasted.

At her death, which took place in the course of time, the following codicil was found to her will:

"My farm, situated on the borders of the Meuse, will remain forever, whoever may be the proprietor of it, subject to the following conditions. Every year, under penalty of forfeiture, on the thirteenth of May, tables shall be prepared, and a tun of strong beer, and twenty ells of the best sausage in Rotterdam, shall be served to the young men of Boxmeer, as a token of gratitude that they saved my life, and of rejoicing that they did not see my garter the 13th of May, 1756."

Until the present time, that is, during a hundred years, the wishes of the testatrix have been punctiliously executed. But the present heir, on the 13th of last May, attempted to elude them. Under pretext of conforming to the decimal system, he gave twenty meters of sausages instead of twenty ells, which made a difference of four meters to the detriment of the youth of Boxmeer.

Not to lose their fete, they devoured the twenty metres "under protest;" but this year they have brought a suit against the heir, and demanded that the case shall be decided before the 13th of May.

Melancholly Suicide.

Mr. F. C. Stainback, Flour Inspector and a prominent citizen of Petersburg, committed suicide by cutting his throat and ripping out his entrails with a razor on Tuesday night last.

His wife was absent at Hampton at the time, and previous to the occurrence he evinced the greatest anxiety to see her. He wrote several letters, one to his oldest son, another to Mr. Francis Pace and a third to Mr. Alfriend, showing that the act of self destruction was premeditated, but assigning no cause for it.

The "ten thousand Irishmen" who defeated the Know Nothings in Virginia, unfortunately for the veracity of the Washington American Organ, are disposed of by the census, which shows that there are but 7000 foreign born persons in Virginia—men, women and children.

Know-Nothingism—What History will say of it—When some future American annalist (says the Vicksburg Sentinel) comes to detail the rise, progress and decay of the factions which have coalesced under the name of Know-Nothings to overthrow the democracy, his work will be arranged and written somewhat after the following fashion:

CHAPTER I—Rise of the Order:
Jack and Gill went up the hill.
CHAHTER II—Object of the Coalition:
To get a pail of water.
CHAPTER III—What befel one wing of it:
Jack fell down und broke his crown.
CHAPTER IV—What befel the other:
And Gill came tumbling arter.

Keeping a Good Face on.—The Boston Transcript tells a story of a young woman who a few days since had a tumor extracted from her cheek at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Her last remark, before being rendered insensible by ether, was, "Now, Doctor, you will cut it out so as not to leave a bad scar, won't you?" This *touching* request was of course complied with.

Appointment by the President.—Charles Rey, of New York, to be commercial agent of the United States for that portion of the island of St. Martin, in the West Indies, which pertains to the Netherlands.

DIED.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 7[illegible] years, a native of Calderparish, Lanark County, Scotland, and a citizen of this town since 1803.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Mr. W. A. Williams.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is without change. Sales of last year's dipping at $2 25@2 30, and of this year's at $2 25@2 40. Tar sells at $2 for small lots. No sales of Spirits Turpentine or Rosin to report. Grain—The receipts of corn are not equal to the demand, and prices are advancing Last sales at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

LIVERPOOL, June 15. Cotton market quiet at last week's quotations. Fair Orleans 7¼. The week's sales reached 38,000 bales, including 17,00 bales on speculation, and 1,900 for export. Breadstuffs dull and prices considerably declined, owing to the continued fine weather. Wheat is 3 to 4d lower; Flour 1 @ 2s lower, and Corn has declined 6d to 1s. Holders, however, did not evince a willingness to accept these figures. Western Canal Flour quoted at 40s 6d @ 41s; Ohio 44s@14s 6d.; White Wheat 11s 9d@12s 4d; red 10s 9d @ 11s 6d; Corn 60s@52s 6d; Lard quiet at 49s 6d@50s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers circular quotes Welch Bar Iron £7 @ £7 10, on board ship; do. Rails are quoted at £7 on board ship, the market closing steady.—Scotch Pig Iron is quoted at 76s on the Clyde for mixed numbers.

Messrs. Dennistenn's Liverpool Circular, in referring to business generally, states that a more cautious feeling had succeeded the late spirit of speculation. The weather continues favorable for agricultural purposes, and gold was flowing into the country rapidly.

Produce Market.—Liverpool, June 15.—Rosin is lower; sales at 3s 9d @ 4s for common; fine 6s @ 8s. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 31s.

Iron is steady and orders rather plenty.

Sugar has declined and the market closed dull.

Money Market.—London, June 15.—The money market is easy and the Bank rates have been reduced to 3½. Consols 91 ex-dividend. Consols closed at 91½.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 28.—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Polly Pigott, Reynolds, from Walden's Creek, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

29.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithuille, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 29—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Davis, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

New Schr. Ida, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

June 28—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

June 30—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, for Shallotte, by Anderson & Savage.

Schr Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by Anderson & Savage

Schr Polly Pigott, Reynolds, for Walden's Creek, by Anderson & Savage.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C & B G Worth.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.